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VOL. VIII NO. 149 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
28th June	Delta*	8080
26th "	Nyanza	6636 Extra sailing not calling Marseilles.
28th "	Morvada†	8191 Extra.
3rd July	Naldera	16230
10th "	Nellora*	6853
17th "	Karmala*	8982
24th "	Morea	10890

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.

†B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling Marseilles.

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24th June	Bandra	Karachi & P. Gulf (p.s.)
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Hasegawa Maru	E. Toki	5838	18th June	19th June
Bombay Maru	M. Tsuruga	4352	2nd July	13th July
Taiwa Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	10th July	21st July

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Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shun Maru	D. Imaizumi	9th June	25th June
Kenzo Maru	N. Shimozaki	24th "	30th "
Fukoku Maru	R. Yano	23rd June	5th July
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	30th July	31st July

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Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765,243
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

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INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

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INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.

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Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act II of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

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General Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,050,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

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NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOR
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAHAN
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

Branches:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,700	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,503	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
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D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 70,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000.
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

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Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Eyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and farshorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
CALLED UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000
PAID UP ON 19-5-20 ...	59,00,042 8

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LONDON AGENTS.
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FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 25th and 26th June at 9-30 p.m.	The First Time in Bombay "THE GIRL FROM RECTOR'S"
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AMUSEMENTS.

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Messrs. K. D. and Brothers who own this Film and who possess the exclusive right of Show in the Indian Empire beg gratefully to acknowledge the patronage they have been getting systematically from the Cinema loving population of the City, specially in the case of this wonderfully charming Film.

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At Moderate Rates.

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA

Allabux Building, 29-33 Chanda Street

Tele. { Grams—CAMPKITS / Phone—2148

BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE

Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Belt hats cleaned within two hours. Clothes cleaned within five hours. Phone

ENSIGN CARBURETOR

MEANS

PETROL ECONOMY

New's the Motorist's Opportunity

SAVING 50 % PETROL GRANTEED

BY THE ENSIGN CARBURETOR

All sizes available. Prices and particulars on application

Sole Agents:—

M. M. H. J. M. CHOTANI,

(Hardware Depot.)

DONTAD STREET, KHADAK,

BOMBAY.

The General Engineering&Stores Supply Agency

201-203, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "STOREHOUSE." Telephone No. 91

Shipchandlers. contractors & hardware merchants.

Ready stock of mills. gins and Factory requisites.

Immediate delivary of beltings, Jointings Champion forges, Anvils, Circular saws, picks, bolts & nuts etc etc.

Sole Agents for Lenox hack saw blades, band saws and belting.

Special attention paid to upcountry orders.

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

Semi-Diesel

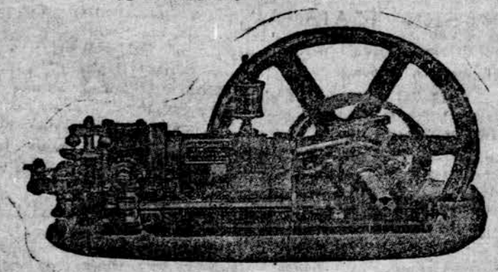
Crude Oil Engines

AND

Suction Gas Plants

NO WATER INJECTION.

SAFE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL.



USE SAME DIESEL ENGINES

40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousands working

STOCKS HELD BY **Moolji Haridas & Co.**

Post Box No. 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY

for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchist Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

LARGE & FRESH STOCK

OF

Mill Bellings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.
Glace Kid Shoes	6 4	Marching Boots	14 8
Million Shoes M. S.	5 6	Superior Shoes H.S.	10 6
Million Boots	6 10	Canvas Shoes	4 12
Monsoon Boots	6 14	Superior Boots H. S.	12 6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2 & Rs. 5		Ladies Shoes	5 10
Boys Boots	5 0	,, Boots	9 0

Packing and Postage Extra.

Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 22" to 24" Rs. 16 to Rs. 36

25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SUTOR & Co.,

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents: The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

FOX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION "Z" Poona city prepare students by post for Book-keeping, Higher Accountancy apply for prospectus. 1742

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments proceeding for Government Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce Courses. Prof. DAVAR can be interviewed during business hours 60, Esplanade Road. 1453

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. Students enrolled daily for Auditing, Bookkeeping, Accountancy, Banking, Shorthand classes. Moderate fees. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, opp. Whiteways. 1837

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED to know that Shorthand (Quick Method), Typewriting, Accountancy French, etc., taught within 2 Months, Each Subject Separately. Service Guaranteed. Special concession to College Students Enrolment for L. C. C. and Government Examinations. Aply Prof. LENTIN, 282, Hornby Road. 1902

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DEVELOPER PERSONAL trade Service will help you get reliable connections in any country you want. Particulars from, AMERICAN ADVERTISING SYNDICATE, 29, Dalal Street, Fort. 1661

MOTOR and GARRY COVERS Khaki and waterproof and Peons' complete dress suppliers. Apply to SHIVLAL KHIMJI and Co., Lohar Chawl, Arab Building Bombay. 2 1488

WANTED YOU TO OBTAIN VENUS LIFE OF MARRIAGE POLICY which is a source of satisfaction to old and crippled. Provide you cash just on Marriages. Makes a provision for your dependants. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. Very attractive schemes. A BOON to middle class people. Send for admission forms and Rules to-day. Address THE PRESIDENT VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, 10, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

EXPERIENCED CUSTOMS CLERKS WANTED at once, must be experienced. Apply personally BRANCH MANAGER ARMY & NAVY. 1829

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST of either sex with previous office experience Apply Box No. 733, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1750

WANTED—A GRADUATE to work as Assistant Librarian. Salary Rs. 75—10—125. Apply Box No. 743, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1817

WANTED—A CLERK with English and Gujrati knowledge. BOMBAY WASHING CO. Lane opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort. 1904

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Good typist for general work. Apply SHAHJAHAN HOTEL, Sitaram Building, Security required. Good salary. Everything found. 1912

WANTED — A MATRICULATED Gujarati Hindu MEHTA, well experienced in Gujarati Pucca Nama. Salary from Rs. 50. Apply THE DHUNJIBHOY ICE FACTORY, Mazagaon, Bombay. 1903

WANTED—SALESMEN for Piece Goods and Yarns. Good Salary and Commission only experienced and well influential in the local market need apply to Box No. 732, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1749

WANTED.—Experienced TYPIST and SHORTHAND-TYPIST for Solicitor's Firm. Apply stating pay expected and qualifications to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1771

WANTED—Three GRADUATES, strong in Sanskrit and Mathematics. Apply sharp, stating terms to SECRETARY, ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL BOARD, Unjha, North Gujrat. 1848

WANTED—One or two expert SHORTHAND TYPISTS of either sex, very strong in English, and knowing office work, on a salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month. Only competent hands need apply to Box No. 750, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1508

WANTED—(1) A GRADUATE strong in Mathematics, salary Rs. 75—5—100 (2) A trained DRAWING MASTER, salary Rs. 32—2—40 p.m. Approved candidates must join on the 8th July, 1920. Apply with copies of testimonials to the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Kotah State. 1827

WANTED for a girls' school at the capital (railway junctioned) of a native State in Rajputana, a trained, experienced, Hindi knowing HEAD MISTRESS. Hindu and Matriculation passed will be preferred. Salary Rs. 100—10—150 p.m. with free quarters. Apply sharp in your own handwriting in Hindi and English with copies of testimonials to Box No. 748, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1846

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—JUNIOR SHORT HAND TYPIST by a bank in bombay. Salary Rs. 75, with prospects. Apply "BANAS" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1905

WANTED.—A SCIENCE TEACHER for a local High School. Apply to Box No. 751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1920

WANTED—A Gujarti-Hindu MATRIC TEACHER on Rs. 35. Apply personally to the HEADMASTER, G. T. SEMINARY, Mandvi, Bombay. 1901

WANTED—A qualified DISTILLER for Surat Distillery. Apply BOYCE & CO., 20, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. 1917

WANTED—A GUJRATI must be able to do English correspondence well. Apply Messrs. BHARMAL SHRIPAL, Dana Bunder, Bombay, 1918

WANTED.

WANTED—Patent continuous Still, daily distilling capacity two thousand gallons overproof spirit. Apply with full particulars to BOYCE & CO., 20, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. 1916

WANTED—Rs. 1,35,000, on mortgage of a valuable land on reasonable interest. Please write for further particulars to P. O. Box 457, Bombay. 1915

WANTED—One High Pressure KIER CAPACITY, about 1½ ton in perfect working order. Apply THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL MILLS CO., LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Bombay. 1850

WANTED TO BUY.—Second hand. Lathe 16' bed by 12" centre, 1 Power Hammer ¼ ton, 4 Crucibles 6", 8", 10" 12" each, 2 Vices 6" each, 2 Vices 8" and 10" each, 1 Shaping Machine 10" to 12" stroke, 1 Slotting Machine 10" to 12" stroke. Must be in first class condition and moderate in price. Reply R. E. COLLIN & CO., Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 1839

FOR SALE.

NEW 45 cwt. NAPIER CHASSIS. Immediate Delivery Price Rs. 11,000 only. Apply to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES" Hughes Road, Bombay. 1798

FERRO-PRUSSIATE CLOTH and PAPERS, just received, fresh stock of well known make. Cloth Rs. 18, paper Rs. 5 per roll—V. D. MISTRY, 231, Hornby Road, 2nd floor. 1888

AVAILABLE FOR SALE or on HIRE one two tons DENBY LORRY in complete good condition. Apply to the PETROL AND GENERAL STORES SUPPLY CO., Lamington Road, opp. Imperial Cinema. 1860

WANTED TO SELL.—A VACANT PLOT OF LAND, 700 sq. yrds. at Walkeshwar opp. Kurwa Castle (five minutes walk from Chowpati). Write Box No. 747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1835

RDERS invited for September Delivery for "FORD TOURING CARS", and "ONE TON FORD TRUCKS". "Book your orders now to ensure early deliveries". Apply BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1797

ZEISS MICROSCOPE (quite new) FOR SALE, can be seen at PURSHOTAM BANDUJI & CO., 53, Medows Street. 1840

FOR SALE—ENGLISH YARN 50 counts warp on cheeze and 70 counts weft on Cops best goods for wearing. Apply Box No. 749, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1915

FOR SALE—Immediate Delivery, "FORD TOURING"? "FORD SEDAN" and "OVERLAND" Mod. "4" Cars DIXEY FLYER and ALLEN five seater cars, real bargain for the prices offered. Apply to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1796

FOR SALE—Large and commodious PREMISES with workshop attached in the best locality of Madras, No. 196, Mount Road, opposite Government House and next door to Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Ltd., now in the occupation of Moses and Co. Apply MOSES and Co., Madras. 1399

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Empire No. 1, Visible, Fine, ...	100
Remington No. 7, Rs. 90, 2 Cols., L. Case,	110
Oliver No. 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	160
Remington No. 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 210,...	260
Remington No. 10, Brief, Rs. 210, ...	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new,...	
L. C. Smith and Bros. No. 5, Rs. 200, ...	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS—Rebuilt No. 5 Oliver, Rs. 175, Model 9 Rs. 200 L. C. Smith No. 5 Rs. 235, Remington No. 10 brief Rs. 275, Brand New Machines: L. C. Smith No. 8 Rs. 420, Multiplex Hammond Rs. 389, Century Portable Rs. 245, National Portable Rs. 190, Baby Fox Portable Rs. 200, Wellington (like Empire) Rs. 230. Discounts on application. Typewriter Papers, carbon papers, ribbons and all office supplies. Steel filling vertical cabinets. Enquiries from typewriter dealers invited. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER SUPPLY CO., 76, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 1799

THE latest Improved Mittag and Volger EUREKA RIBBONS, for all makes of Typewriters, absolutely non-type filling, yet possessing the greatest durability and lasting powers. Noted for brilliant, clean sharp writing, permanency and indelibility. EUREKA Carbon Papers recommended exclusively for all legal and Commercial work of the most important nature. CARIBONUM Carbon Papers and all other Typerwriter Accessories stocked. Write for samples and Price List. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories. 259, Hornby Road, Fort.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A big GODOWN, 40 feet by 40 feet open from all sides for air and light, at Khetwadi, 3rd Lane, Sandhurst Road, in Hari Har Nivas. See Landlord at above address. 1882

TO BE LET—Well ventilated and furnished BUNGALOW known as Small Rambang Deolali. For terms please apply to THE MANAGER, Duncan Road Flour Mill, Bombay. 1804

TO BE LET, TO BE LET, TO BE LET.—Best opportunity for new investors. ROOMS for offices and godowns, small as well as big blocks, suitable for Banks, Shipping Companies, Insurance Companies, etc., situated near banks and mercantile locality. Apply JETHMAL NARANDAS CO., in Great Western Buildings, Bakehouse Lane, Bombay. 1862

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will remain OPEN for the booking of goods traffic through and local during the monsoon season.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P Railway.

Bombay, 21st June, 1920. 1883

WANTED.

Ten Ton Single Cylinder STEAM ROAD ROLLER; communicate prices, and necessary details early.

CHIEF OFFICER,
866 Larkana (Sind) Municipality.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

S. S. "SARASWATI" which arrived here at midnight on 14th instant having encountered cyclonic weather between Porebunder and Verawal during her voyage from Karachi to Bombay sustained heavy camage; a portion of her cargo was also considerably damaged and General Average has been declared. Consignees are notified that they must sign the Average Bond and pay a deposit of 20 per cent. on the value declared by shippers in their Export Manifest, beofre delivery orders are granted.

All surveys must be held and or attested by the Company's Surveyor Captain F. E. Hardcastle who will attend daily at the landing sheds and no survey reports will be accepted without such attestation.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1920. 1867

NOTICE.

THE following electrical men are wanted at once for a large construction job.

One GENERAL FOREMAN and two FOREMEN, Europeans, experienced in construction and operation of AC and DC electrical work with knowledge of Indian labour and ability to speak the language.

Six FOREMEN, Indians, with college education and several years' experience in AC and DC work.

Twelve WIREMEN, experienced in all kinds of AC and DC work and ability to read drawings.

Twelve ELECTRICAL FITTERS.

State in reply age, married or single, experience and education with copies of testimonials, salary expected, and when you could join. Could you come for interview if railroad fare and expenses are paid?

Apply Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1828

CROSTHWAITE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.

WANTED.

FOR the College and Training Department

(1) 3 Trained Lady Graduates salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.
(2) One Graduate with special knowledge of Sanskrit.
(3) One Graduate with special knowledge of Persian.
(4) A trained Intermediate.
(5) A trained Matriculate.
(6) A Kindergarten mistress.
(7) A Matron for the Boarding house.

Salary according to qualification with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund.

Apply stating qualification and references and salary expected to

(Miss) KRISHNABAI TULASKER, M.A.,
1857 Principal.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CROSSING BRIDGE SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 26,000 crossing sleepers of sizes and 5,000 pecial bridge sleepers of sizes.

2. The sleepers to be of Mai Yang, Deodar, al Burmah, teak and country teak and must delivered by the 31st December, 1920.

3. Tenders may be sumbitted for the whole any portion of the number required.

4. Tenders must be submitted in a sealed over addressed to the Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Ry. ictoria Terminus, by 12 o'clock on the 12th uly, 1920, and marked "Tenders for crossing and bridge sleepers for 1920-21."

5. Tender forms and memorandum of conditions can be obtained from the undersigned's office on payment of Rs. 5 for each set of documents.

6. The successful tenderer or tenderers will be required to deposit with the Co.'s Asstt. Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Victoria Terminus, 5 per cent. of the value of sleepers tendered for subject to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 either in cash or Government Promissory Notes at the market value and sign the necessary agreement.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. G. RUSHTON.
Ag. Chief Engineer.
G. I. P. Ry.,
Victoria Terminus.

Bombay, 21-6-1920. 1844

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS, CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 24th June, to THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 14th June, 1920. 1671

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS, CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 24th June, to THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 14th June, 1920. 1672

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 24th June, to THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 14th June, 1920. 1673

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 24th June, to THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 14th June, 1920. 1674

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 24th June, to THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LD.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 14th June, 1920. 1675

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 8306

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE COMPANY will be obliged if consumers or contractors will submit their requisitions as soon as possible in regard to temporary illumination required for the coming visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

All requisitions should reach the Head Office by Saturday, 31st July, after which no requisition can be considered.

(Sd.) A. W. PUTTICK,
Acting Engineer (Supply).

Colaba Causeway,
16th June, 1920. 1806

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

RS. 300 PRIZE.

A suitable coloured cover for the Company's Time Tables and Guide is wanted for the quarters ending 30-11-1920 and 28-2-1921, a period which covers the time during which His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales will be in India.

2. A prize of Rs. 300 is offered for the best design submitted. Competitors entering for this competition will have to agree that the decision of the Agent as to the award of the prize is final and further that all drawings submitted become the property of the East Indian Railway.

3. Any design which is utilized except the one which receives the prize, will be paid for suitably. The payment made for a design so utilized will not be less than Rupees 50 (fifty.)

4. All drawings must be sent in before the 31st July, 1920, and Artists desirous of competing should address the Undersigned.

By Order
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office.
Calcutta, 11th June, 1920. 1732

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for purchase of a valuable piece of land at Malad, admeasuring about one lac square yards. Five minutes walk from the Station. For particulars apply to Messrs. KHANDVALA & CO., Solicitors, 91—99, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1853

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A SPLIT TICKET No. 3/604 in respect of 25 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Champaklal Harjiwandas Doshi has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay, otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
1900

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

WANTED—For Railway Signal Workshops, an experienced MACHINE-SHOP FOREMAN, experience in Signal Work not essential, but candidate must have served his full time in large workshops and possess a thorough knowledge of modern machine-shop practice. Age not to exceed 40 years. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 according to experience and qualifications. The post ultimately rises to Rs. 450. Free quarters provided. Apply giving full particulars of service and last pay drawn, and enclosing copies of certificates, to—

THE SIGNAL ENGINEER,
O. & R. Railway,
Lucknow, U.P.
1895

KAMARHATTY COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTY-FITH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta, at 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, 4th August, 1920, for the purpose of passing the Directors' and the Managing Agents' Report and the Accounts to 30th June, 1920, declaring a dividend and electing Auditors.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st July to 4th August, 1920, both days inclusive, and it is notified that dividend warrants will be issued and posted to registered shareholders only. Persons holding shares under blank transfer are advised to effect registration of scrip to their name as soon as possible but not later than 20th July 1920.

JARDINE SKINNER & CO.,
Managing Agents.

4, Clive Row, Calcutta.
15th June, 1920. 1820

PRODUCE.

WANTED by a leading mercantile firm in Calcutta, a pure English or French Gentleman, well acquainted with European and American Markets and thoroughly conversant with export Trade of Produce Lines specially Oilseeds, Wheat, Rice, etc., to assist develop business on a larger scale. Will pay Rs. 1,000 or over. Only those having considerable experience and good foreign connections and possessing intimate knowledge of local places as Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, need apply with copies of testimonials, work done, and references; Excellent references and good home training essential. Please apply sharp to Box No. 704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1622

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

OWING to unavoidable Engineering restrictions, it has been found necessary with effect from 1st July, 1920, to revise the timings of Passenger trains between Bombay and Viramgam and also the timings of the Bombay Peshawar Mails between Bombay and Delhi.

The principal alterations will be:—

The Down Bombay-Peshawar Mail will leave Colaba at 15 hours instead of 17 hours.

The Up Bombay-Peshawar Mail will arrive at Colaba at 14 hours instead of 12 noon.

The Down Kathiawar Express will leave Colaba at 20-45 hours instead of 21 houre.

The Up Kathiawar Express will not stop at Marine Lines.

The Down Ahmedabad Passenger will leave Colaba at 21-10 hours instead of 21-25.

The Up Fast Passenger will arrive at Colaba at 21-30 instead of 21-10.

The Up Baroda Passenger will arrive at Colaba at 23-25 instead of 22-5.

For full particulars see Time Table exhibited at stations.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th June, 1920. 1847

SHORTHAND CLASSES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

HORTHAND CLASSES (Pitman's System are now held at Sydenham College.

HOURS:—5-30 p.m. to 6-15 p.m., 6-15 p.m. to 7 p.m. (Every day except Saturday).

FEES:—(To be paid in advance).

For classes held twice a week: Rs. 10 per term.

For classes held three times a week: Rs. per term.

ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS:—Matriculation of School Final, or a standard tha may be regarded as equivalent to these.

Admissions are made daily, between 5 and 5-30 p.m., when the instructor can interview applicants.

Speed Classes will be started if a sufficien number of applications is received.

FEES:—Rs. 16 per term.

Written applicaions to be addressed to

The PRINCIPAL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR BISHOP has been admitted as a Partner in our Firm with effect from 1st April, 1920.

HILL, SON & KNOX,
Stevedores & Contractors,
Bombay.
1824

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for ready waste (Cotton and Yarn) at the HINDOOSTAN MILL, situated at Jacob Circle, the WESTERN INDIA MILL at Kalachowky Road and the HONGKONG MILL at Chinchpoogly Cross Lane, and which will be received at the Companies' Office, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, till the 29th June, 1920. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be taken with each tender.

The tenders on Companies' printed forms only will be accepted.

(Sd.) THACKERSEY MOOLJI & Co.,
Bombay, 19th June, 1920. 1875

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of constructing latrines and urinals with care-taker's quarters including sanitary fittings, etc., at Abdul Rehman Street, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 21st June, 1920. 1898

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 30th instant for the purchase of ready stocks and future out-turn up to 31-12-20 of different varieties of waste of the Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Sholapur. Tender forms and full particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
The Sholapur S. & W. Co., Ltd.
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
21st June, 1920. 1910

NOTICE.

TENDERS are called for the erection of Servants' Quarters Laundry and Water Tanks at the Willingdon Sports Club, Mahalaxmi. Full particulars may be had on application to the Secretary, to whom Tenders accompanied by plans and specifications should also be addressed.

C. H. BULL,
1907 Secretary,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the lease of the Government land described in the schedule below, for a term of 50 years and on the usual conditions, will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned in his office, in the Town Hall, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 12 noon.

All persons wishing to bid for the land are requested to appear at the auction.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land bearing Laughton's New S. No. 13/61 and Cadastral Survey No. 1448, measuring 138 sq. yards or thereabouts, and situated at Mahim, Mori Road, and bounded as follows:—

On the North, West and East—by Government ground and on the South by the property of Bhimabai wife of Sakharam Raghoba Malgootkar and another.

A plan of the land can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records.

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
21st June, 1920. 1906

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GUNPATRAO VISHNU REGE, late of Bombay Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the service of Louis Dreyfus and Co., a widower ..... Deceased.

DATTARAM VASSUDEO REGE, of Bombay Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Head Clerk, Consignment Department in the Bombay Company, Limited, residing at Kandewadi, without the Fort of Bombay, the sole executor in the said Will. ...Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are nereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the twelfth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) B. B. PATEL,

The 12th day of June, 1920.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA AND COMPANY,
1925 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between our client BAPULAL LAXMIDAS and MOTILAL PITAMBERDAS, which was carried on in Bombay as Commission Agents in the name and style of Bapulal Motilal has been DISSOLVED as from the 1st of Ashad Sud Samvat 1976, (17th June, 1920) and the same will continue merely for the purpose of beneficially winding it up. Any person dealing with the said Motilal Pitamberdas in the name of the said firm will do so at his own risk and our client BAPULAL LAXMIDAS will not be responsible for the same.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1920.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Attorney's for Bapulal Laxmidas.
1896

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JACOB B. ISRAEL and RUSTOMJI MEHTA, of Bombay Jew and Parsee inhabitants respectively the present Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 6th day of July, 1871, and made by the late Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji Davar have contracted to sell to our clients the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 899 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4878 and New Survey No. 9528 together with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1251, Street No. 31—33, all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side formerly of Nesbit Lane now called Dalal Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by property of Ramji Chatoor, on the West partly by the Portuguese Church and Armenian Church and partly by the property of Edulji Jiwanji, on the North by the property of Vinayekrao Jagannath and on the South by the Nesbit Lane and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1920.

PHEROZE N. GHANDHY,
For Messrs. Shroff & Vachha,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AMINABAI, wife of Abdul Hamid Maikdum, MAHOMED BEG KARIM BEG and ABDUL HAMID MAKDUM, the present trustees of an indenture of settlement dated the 16th day of October, 1901 and made between Shaikh Valee Mahomed Bin Jalaludin and Aminabai daughter of the said Shaikh Valee Mahomed Bin Jalaludin of the one part and Fakir Mahomed Mahomedbhai Mahomed Beg Karim Beg the said Aminabai and Ahmed Khan Bolikhan of the other part have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interested in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land, situate at Parbhadevi Road, Mahim Agar, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 450 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 370 and 398, New No. 12308 and New Survey No. 1/2956, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property of Doongaji Behraji and Devichand Behraji, on the West by the property of Bachubai J. Guzdar, on the North by public passage and on the South by the Municipal open Chawl and which premises are assessed under B Ward No. 2021 (4) and Street No. C/488.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1874

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Property and credits of MATHURADAS HARJIWAN, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort. ..... Deceased.

Bai LILABAI, widow of the said Mathuradas Harjiwandas, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, this twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 12th day of June, 1920.

Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1911

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MANJILBAI, wife of RUKHMAJI NAMJI KOTHARE, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of redeemed Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or Dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Borebhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 88/79 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679, New No. 5064, Old Survey No. 516 and New Survey No. 7711 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 725 and Street No. 19 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Wamanrao Laxmanrao Patel, on or towards the West by the property of Vassonji Naranji Bhimji, on or towards the North by the Borebhat Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the Borebhat Lane.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1926

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WAMANRAO BHAI THAKORE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Land area about 8,000 (eight thousand) square yards with the bungalow and outhouses, etc., standing thereon, situate at Valvan in the limits of Lonavla, Taluka Maval, Zilla Poona, Survey No. 175, New No. 147 within the Municipal limits of Lonavla, bearing Municipal No. 116, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Pandia Valad Malnak and partly by the property of Govinda Valad Salya Mahar, and partly by the property of Bai Gaya Ramnad Mahar, on the West partly by the property of Gaya Ramnad and partly by the property of Bai Dhondi Bhagoji Tare, on the North by the property of Gaya Ramnad Mahar and on the South by the ground belonging to the said Bai Dhondi Bhagoji and partly by the property of Pandia Valad Mahar.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 21st June, 1920.
1881

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DARASHA ARDESHIR COOPER has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having or claiming any estate or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, trust, gift, bequest, inheritance, ease, possession or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those the several pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground of Khote Tenure together with the trees and shrubs standing thereon situate, lying and being at Marole in Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, in the District of Thana, containing by actual admeasurement ..... square yards in the aggregate in the books of Collector of Thana or the Khote of Marole as follows:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Hissa No.	Area	Gunthas.	Assessment.
78	3	2	0	0	0
78	5	0	0	12	0
78	0	4	0	0	9

Dated this 19th day of June, 1920.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1899

NEW INDIA Writes:

"We have had the curiosity to test the predictions (in the 'Peeps into the Future') and must admit that in the case in which we were specially interested, they not only came true, but were uniform no matter who made the test." "Peeps into the Future" is everybody's every-day book. An astrologer in moments of anxiety and suspense. Everybody may consult the book—no horoscope or date of birth necessary. Price ONE RUPEE. Apply to:—

TATA MYSTIC ASTRAL STUDIOS,
P. O. Chodavaram, Vizag. Dt.
1538

True Sons of India.

YOUR desire for the uplift of this Sacred Land can be achieved only by using nothing but Swadeshi articles. Will you rise equal to the occasion and also bring this fundamental truth home to our less fortunate brothers, viz., the illiterate masses? The articles manufactured in our works are made of Indian material, by Indian labour and with Indian capital, and are sold at rock-bottom Prices, the finish being unchallengeable.

The following is the list of articles made by us:—Leather and four-holed, metal buttons, Cutlery, "Relief" pattern nibs, Fluid inks, Hand-bags, Money-bags, Suit-cases and Sensitive Laboratory Balances.

Write for pricelists and other particulars at once.

Liberal terms offered to wholesale dealers.

MANAGER,
MODEL INDUSTRY,
Dayal Bagh, Agra, U. P.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1500 EMPTY DRUMS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Bhansari Khatau Damji at Kaikhusru Manekji, F. H. Shethna's Vadi at Mazagon, Wadi Bunder Back Road.

About 0800 empty drums (four gallons capacity) new and secondhand.

About 5000 empty drums (five gallons capacity) new and secondhand.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES CHECKS OF THE MADHOWJI MILLS AND 2 BALES CHADARS OF THE BARANPUR MILLS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Nensey Madhowji and on account and at the risk of Seth Ramrikdas Brijmohan.

2 bales each 60 pieces checks of the Madhowji Mills No. N 16 M.

1 bale 60 pieces checks of the Madhowji Mills No. M 81.

2 bales each 400 pairs chadars of the Baranpur Mills No. 104 (Dhupchhap) 40" x 80".

AUCTION SALE OF 1 DIAMOND RING.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Messrs. Hirachand Khubchand and Co. at Zaveri Bazar by order of Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Dian, Attorneys for Messrs. Hirachand Khubchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Ali bin Ebrahim Jayani.

1 Diamond Ring (Diamond wg. about 1 rati).

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES ITALIAN DAMIANI.

On MONDAY, the 5th July at 3 p.m. Messrs MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Alimahomed Bros and on account and at the risk of Mogul Haji Rehmtulla Irazi and Sons.

5 packages Italian Damiani 43/44 inches Indent No. 110 Allen Bros' Goods.

SALE ON MONDAY THE 12TH OF JULY 1920 AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE NARAYAN DHRU STREET.

On MONDAY, the 12th of July 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar, the surviving mortgagee of the said property in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage and the deed of further charge dated the 25th day of September 1914 and the 22nd day of December 1916, respectively and made between Haridas Ranchhodas Lavji of the one part and Valabai widow of Vasanji Nandji (since deceased) and the said Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar of the other part, sell by Public Auction at the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement 424 square yards thereabouts together with messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 833 and 924 and Street Nos. 16-22 and 9-13 and registered by the Collector of and Revenue under New Survey No. 2100 all hich premises are situate on the West side Narayan Dhru Street without the Fort of ombay in the Registration Sub-district of ombay and are bounded on or towards the West by the property of Hyderalli Cassumji nd Sons, on or towards the North by the operty of Sonabai Vishwanathji and partly Narayan Dhru Cross Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Vanmali Jivan.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the vendor's Attorneys Messrs. Madhowji Kamar and Chhotabhai at their office at Eldon oad, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF 54 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Messrs. The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Limited, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. Bhuta and Co., sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 24th June, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Manockjee Petit Mill, Tardeo, the following:

54 Drums Japanese Bleaching Powder about 130 cwt.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT ARDESIR DADY STREET, KHETWADI.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Unwala Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Vendor, and on account and at the risk of Kunailal Mohunlal Desai, the Defaulting Purchaser, sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th, June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 7,888 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ardesir Dady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 286, and New No. 1958, Old Survey No. 2, and New Survey No. 7473, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1569, and Street No. 50, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Ardesir Dady Street, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Pestonji Boyiwala, and on or towards the North by the property of Jamshedji Jiwanji Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Unwala, Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the impound of the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mills, Chinchpogly by order of Messrs. E D assoon and Co, Agents the E. D. Sassoon nited Mills, Ltd., and on account and risk the defaulting purchaser Mr. P. S. Unalla:—

Dropping No 3 about 8,300 lbs.
Oily Cotton No 1 about 7,200 lbs.
Oily Cotton No. 2, about 21,000 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in suit No. 1296 of 1919 (Mathuradass Popan v. Pragjee Canjee and others firm of Calllidas Pragjee Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

2 Gold rings, khokha, silver atardain silver syringe, cup, thalis, lotas, gold mandalias, silver kandora, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will ell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a uantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the Insurance Offices concerned.

4 bales of tissue paper.
1 case sand paper.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria, in good rder.

1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office higram.

1 secondhand glass fronted miniature office rougham.

1 black waler horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 20 H P 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Maxwell car tho oughly overhauled, in perfect running rder.

1 8-10 H P 2 cylinder, 2 seater, swift make English car in working order.

On SUNDAY, the 27th June 1920 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum Back Road, Proctor Street, next to the Robert Money School, in University ettlement Bungalow, very valuable and handme teak and blackwood household furniture, ich glassware and crockery ware, best plated ware solid blackwood sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board, umb waiters, marble top tables, rich cabinets, table ornaments, marble and terracotta figures chesterfield, sofas and easy chairs, drawing oom suites, tiled top teapoys, one square iano by Schied mayer, Corner cabinets, rich carpets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown resses, writing tables, book stands, sandal wood chest, billiard sofas, pictures cane chairs aluminium utensils etc., etc., The property of late Mr. F. Boyde and surplus furniture of University settlement.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view for 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Glen Rose, pollo Bunder, behind the Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated are, dining table and chairs, large sideboard dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door, almirahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, one sweet toned cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., large ward robe, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing and washband tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, meatsafes, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of the late Mr. E. Sassoon Gubbay.

Catalogues will be published and the properwill be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING SITES AT NEAPEANSEA ROAD FACING THE SEA.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS AND WEALTHY GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF DESIRABLE SITES AT MALABAR HILL FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from the Owner Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises four plots of land varying in area from 1,760 to 2,000 square yards at Nepeansea Road on THURSDAY, the 1st day of July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

Two of those plots carry with them the right of reclaiming the sea shore to the extent nearly 3,000 square yards. These plots are situate on the West side of Nepeansea Road between the property of the late Mr. Bomanji Eduljee Kashinath and Mr. Abdulla Hoosein and are bounded on the West by the seashore.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the vendor at 121 Esplanade Road Fort, or the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 23rd June, 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE.

Under the kind instruction received from the Officer in charge Divisional Clothing Depot, Kirkee, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE Government Auctioneer will hold a public auction at Clothing Depot, Kirkee Arsenal on THURSDAY, 24th June, 1920, at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of woolen and cotton army clothing, blankets, greatcoats, shirts, towels, trousers, coats, pyjamas, mosquitos curtain, etc.

Conditions of sale will be read on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 21st June, 1920.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The depression off Gopalpur yesterday has not developed and is about to cross the coast. The monsoon is very active in the central parts of the country. The Western disturbance has given a few light falls of rain along the Northwest Frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India, the west Central Provinces, the west coast of the Peninsula and Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, west Rajputana, Central India east, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, west of the United Provinces, east Punjab, Kashmir, Northeast Baluchistan and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Table Island, Diamond Island one and a half inches, Toungoo, Akyab, Lashio one; Myitkyina two; Cherrapunji, Sibsagar, Jalpaiguri, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Mussooree one and a half; Bikaner, Neemuch one; Indore, Nowgong three-quarters; Akola two; Amraoti one; Khandwa five; Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi three; Seoni, Nagpur, Ratnagiri, Marmagoa, Trivandrum one; Calicut one and a half; Hyderabad Deccan one; Mercara three.

Forecast::—Extension in Konkan, Gujarat and south Rajputana.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rain fall up to 8 a. m. of 22nd June.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 11th June. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 00	7 26	2·33	14·48
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 17	7 80	2·43	15·21
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0 15	8 32	2·12	15·63
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 25	8 53	2·27	16·99
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st June 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.588	inches
Temperature of Air	83.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.2	,,
Dew Point	77.7	,,
Relative humanity of Air	0.823	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	9.8	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.6	,,
minimum do.	81.8	,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.	
Movement of Wind	285 Miles	
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches.	
Total fall during month	7.26	,,
Do. do. year	8.58	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd	0.00	,,

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd June, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 years.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the south Punjab. Humidity is in defect in the submontane districts. Day temperature is locally above normal in the east and north Punjab; night temperature is in excess at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.46in of rain and Mainpuri 0.50in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess where rain has fallen. Day temperature is above normal at Jhansi, Mainpuri and Cawnpore; night temperature is above the average in the east of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in south Rajputana; Kotah reportsr 1.85in, Mount Abu 1.09in and Ajmer 0.28in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is above normal in Rajputana, while in upper Sind the sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in slight excess in Sind; night temperature is lower than usual in southeast Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 1.45in of rain and Indore 2.40in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in the northern districts. Day temperature is below normal in Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general and in places it has been heavy; Jubbulpore reports 2.10in, Saugor 1.26 in, Hoshangabad 0.65in, Khandwa 2.22in, Nagpur 1.19in, Chanda 1.41in and Raipur 1.14 in. Skies are generally overcast. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is below normal throughout, the deficiency ranging up to 18deg at Khandwa; night temperature is also low at Khandwa and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred; Karwar reports a heavy fall of 4.27in and Ratnagiri 0.90. Skies are heavily clouded.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Hyderabad reports 1.60in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally below normal, the deficiency being 11deg at Aurangabad and 14deg at Malegaon; night temperature is in defect at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay lies this morning over the northeast of the Central Provinces, and the monsoon has been very active in the central parts of the country and on the west coast to the south of Karwar. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast, east Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Central India West, South Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces, and local in the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. Day temperature is low in the north of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall appears probable into Gujarat and the east Punjab and an increase in the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st June, 1920.

The depression off Gopalpur yesterday has not developed and is about to cross the coast. The monsoon is very active in the central parts of the country. The western disturbance has given a few light falls of rain along the northwest frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India, the west of the Central Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, west Rajputana, Central India East, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, the west of the United Provinces, the east Punjab, Kashmir, northeast Baluchistan and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Table Island, Diamond Island one and a half inches; Toungoo, Akyab, Lashio one; Myitkyina two; Cherrapunji, Sibsagar, Jalpaiguri, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Mussooree one and a half; Nowgong three-quarters; Pachmarhi three; Seoni one; Parbhani and Mercara three.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 22nd JUNE 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade		Humidity.	Rainfall.		
	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	8 hrs.	Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	.. 22
Do. (21st)	92.1	81.1	70	..	0	—0
Jask	97.5	81.6	47	..	0	—0.
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	108.0	95.8	25	..	0	—0. 44
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.5	87.0	43	..	1.15	+0.03
Rawalpindi	106.2	75.0	29	..	0.29	—0.12
Lahore	108.9	84.3	53	..	0.02	—0.
Hissar	109.5	86.2	54	..	0.14	—0.77
Ambala	106.6	85.0	53	..	0.07	—1.78
Delhi	98.8	83.0	73	..	1.38	+0.91 92
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	102.3	78.3	85	0.46	1.52	+0.95
Mainpuri	107.4	81.4	67	0.50	0.69	—0.38
Jhansi	104.4	84.0	69	..	0.74	—1.90
Cawnpore	103.8	87.1	64	..	0	—1.18
Allahabad	98.5	85.7	73	..	0.07	—1.57
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	116.5	87.2	31	..	1.00	+0.74
Karachi	94.4	85.7	76	..	0	—0.06
Ajmer	98.8	75.4	81	0.28	3.80	+2.
Jaipur	101.5	79.3	73	..	0.21	+5.31
Kotah	101.6	75.6	88	1.85	2.32	—0.96
Mount Abu	80.2	68.8	89	1.09	8.06	+6.07 46
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						70
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..90
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..42
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..64
Rajkot	97.6	81.9	75	..	9.72	+7.10
Bhavnagar Para.	93.8	80.8	82	..	..	..82
Surat	95.9	81.7	82	..	9.11	+4.03
Ahmedabad	99.0	81.8	77	..	3.60	+0.
Deesa	96.8	81.5	86	..	3.59	+2.
Neemuch	88.7	72.6	95	1.45	3.73	+1.
Indore	78.9	72.8	88	2.40	3.57	—0.
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	87.5	75.8	93	2.10	3.30	—0.04
Saugor	89.8	74.4	98	1.26	3.90	+0.
Hoshangabad	85.9	69.4	93	0.65	3.74	+0.02
Khandwa	76.3	72.6	93	2.22	7.08	+2.33
Akola	81.5	74.3	87	0.44	2.35	—1.72
Amraoti	84.8	73.9	92	0.01	1.18	—3.74
Nagpur	87.6	75.7	82	1.19	3.46	—2.33
Chanda	82.5	75.8	88	1.41	3.71	—1.
Raipur	89.4	76.4	79	1.14	2.64	—2. 73
KONKAN—						70
Bombay	86.6	82.1	82	..	7.26	—5.35
Ratnagiri	86.7	77.1	73	0.90	14.58	—7.66
Marmugoa	82.7	77.7	85	0.24	29.24	—3.24
Karwar	81.7	75.8	82	4.27	27.77	—1.23 41
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						21 35
Malegaon	..	72.4	80	0.28	1.58	—1.
Ahmednagar	89.5	72.7	70	..	1.89	—2.
Poona	81.0	72.7	75	..	4.30	+0.81
Sholapur	85.8	71.2	68	..	1.14	—2.79
Bijapur	85.0	71.4	67	..	0.83	+0.79
Belgaum	74.2	68.8	91	0.34	5.62	—0.19
Aurangabad	78.9	73.0	82	0.07	0.66	—3.
Nizamabad (Indr).	85.9	74.2	78	0.15	4.78	+0.
Hyderabad	83.5	71.4	81	1.60	2.97	—0. 73 55
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	87.1	74.6	91	1.70	39.77	+10.32
Calicut	81.0	72.7	99	3.12	35.98	+8.61
Cochin	84.7	73.7	88	7.10	35.21	+13.95 85
Colombo	84.6	78.2	82	0.18	11.35	+4.47 83 49
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.3	75.2	87	0.90	2.78	—0.
Bellary	91.1	76.7	59	..	0.35	—1.92
Cuddapah	95.0	81.1	59	0.07	3.33	+1.81
Madras	101.3	83.8	53	..	0.08	—1.33
Bangalore	84.1	66.0	85	0.13	2.24	—0.36
Coimbatore	80.2	69.5	88	0.09	1.30	—0.
Trichinopoly	94.6	77.4	64	..	0.48	—0.
Negapatam	97.1	80.1	69	..	0	—0.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	23	m 4 25	25 7	23	m 10 9	19 2
		4 34a	26 8		11 27a	17 15
Thur.	24	m 5 30	25 1	24	m 11 23	20 5
		5 32a	25 8			
Fri	25	m 7 0	24 10	25	m 0 32	18 0
		6 30a	25 0		0 44a	21 1
Sat.	26	m 8 22	25 2	26	m 1 27	17 11
		8 31a	24 7		2 1a	21 3
Sun.	27	m 9 22	25 9	27	m 2 14	17 9
		8 31a	24 7		3 12a	21 1
Mon	28	m 10 10	26 4	28	m 2 57	17 5
		9 30a	24 9		4 45a	20 8
Tues.	29	m 3 23	26 5	29	m 9 14	17 9
		3 42a	27 9		10 25a	17 9

The following are the hours of sunr

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 21st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
June	24 56+ 1
July	..
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	3 49+ 2
Nov.	22 46+ 9
Dec.	22. 29+12
Jan.	..
Feb.	..
Mar.	..
April	..
May	21 18+ 6

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 21st.

Months	To-day's price.
July	24. 24—21
Oct.	22.14—16
Jan.	21.31—25
Mar.	21.19—25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	4,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	1,000
" to Continent	..	..	1,000
Futures at New York July	..	..	37.28+18
" " Oct.	..	..	35.23+ 23
" " Jan.	..	..	32.45+ 46
Tone.—Steady.			
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	39.25 Unchgd
" Orleans	..	..	40.75 Unchgd
Futures at New Orleans July	..	..	37.30+12
" Oct.	..	..	35.06+34
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	..	15
Demand Bills	..	..	3.90 75
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	..
U. S. Mixed Refined	..	..	93½
Do. Foreign	..	..	91¼

New York, June 21st.

Futures at New York July	..	..	36.70— 88
" Oct.	..	..	34.20—103
" Jan.	..	..	32.40—105

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, June 19th.

	Bales
Total In Sight	11,635,000
Egyptian Visible Suppl	212,000
East Indian	216,000
American	3,017,000
Other	252,000
Total Sales	19,000
East Indian Sales	100
East Indian Export	..
" Export	..
" Stock	72,000
" Forwarded	100
" Export	..
" Import	1,000
" Speculation	400
American Afloat	177,000
East Indian A "	14,000
Total Afloat	191,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 19th.

Bonds 3%	57 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	50 1/8
" 2 months hence	50 5/8

Closing Tone of Silver :—Advanced on Eastern buying. Uncertain.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank 3 m/st	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	103/5
Interest day to day loans	3 3/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Transfers Telegraphic	..
Oonsols 2½%	47 1/4
Rupee Paper 5s.%	52
Indian Stock—5% Sterling Loans	87 1/8
Government Securities 3½%	49 3/8
Rx. On London at Paris Francs	50.05

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	75
Honkong Bank	113
National Bank	50 1/2

WAR LOAN.

London, June 19th.

Founding Loan 4%	£70 1/8
Victory Loan 4½%	£77 1/8
5% New	£85 1/4

MISCELLNEOUS MARKETS.

London June 19th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	96
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	2790,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£38½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	£33
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship June-July Sellers	42
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-July Nearest	37
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June-July Value	12½
Toria Rapeseed.—May-June Nearest	£35
Linseed Calcutta June-July Nearest Quiet	£38
Afloat to U. K.	33,000

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£88
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£82½
Copper Braziers	£107
Yellow Metals	15½
Hard Spelter	37
Corrugated Sheets	£86½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	92
Fine White Java, C.& F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	93/6
Fine White Java, C & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	94

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2/1 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	2/1

Tone :—Quiet.

Tone of Rapeseed :—Lifeless.

WANTED.

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BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 22.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 445 for Fully Good Broach July-August and fluctuated for some time between Rs. 445 and Rs. 447½. Later on the price improved to Rs. 450. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 451, and after touching Rs. 451½ the price declined to Rs. 449½. The bazaar closed at Rs. 450. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 450, declined to Rs. 448½ and closed at Rs. 450.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand on much the same lines as yesterday.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	450
Fully Good Rehgal	July	223
Fully Good Bengal	September	224
Fine Oomras	July	276
Fine Oomras	September	275
Good Southerns	June	500
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	468

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 22ND JUNE 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	223
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	450
Fine M.G. Omras	July	277

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	..	252	232	207	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	252	232	207	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	325	290	260	..	"
M.G.Central P No. 1	400	375	325	..	"
M.G.Central P No. 2	370	345	295	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	..	402	..	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st June 1920.

Cotton	7,822	bales.
Wheat	15,780	Cwts.
Linseed	7,230	"
Rape, etc.	3,945	"
Gingellyseed	310	"
Poppyseed	925	"
Groundnuts	460	"
Castorseed	1,343	"
Rice	4,061	"
Myrabolams	284	"
Cottonseed	1,118	"
Mowraseed	69	"
Gram	9,213	"
Juwar	Nil	
Masur	Nil	
Barley	467	"
Bajree	1,968	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, June 22nd 1920. 5-30 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	61 0 0	9 1 0
" Cawnpore 70-30	59 0 0	8 14 0
" Karachi Bangla	59 0 0	8 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 14 0	12 3 0
" Cawnpore	11 10 0	12 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 14 0	13 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 4 0	17 0 0
" Thin	15 8 0	16 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	15 0 0	15 8 0
" Gajar 75-25	85 0 0	17 12 0
" Gajar 50-50	28 0 0	16 0 0
" Black	71 0 0	14 8 0
Poppyseed, White	17 8 0	18 8 0
Groundnuts	10 0 0	12 4 0
Mowrassed	8 0 0	8 8 0
Barley	40 0 0	..
Castorseed	57 0 0	11 14 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Sept.	16	12	0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	9	7	0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 22nd.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/10
Bank Demand	1/10 1/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1/10 1/2
Fcs Demand	412½
American Dollars	280
Hongkong	204
Shanghai	285
Japan	145
Singapore	187

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

June 22.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/8.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/10
D D on London, 1/10-1/8.
Credit 3, Msd/a, 1/11½.
D D on Paris, Francs 430.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Francs 505.
T T on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 130.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.98.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 49.90.
London Silver Spot D, 51½.
London Silver Forward D, 51½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 98/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 92
3½ per cent Paper, 59.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 67.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 64/8.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Tanna, 80.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

COLOUR MARKET.

June 22.

The market remains steady and limited business passed. Highly concentrated Dyes are in demand in the local mills; while the motussal demand is for Benzo, Congo and Alizarine.

The quotations are:—
Congo-Red, Rs. 4 to 4-8 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 16 to 18 per lb
Magenta Powder, Rs. 14 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 10 per lb.
Auramine, Rs. 8 to 9 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 7 to 8 per lb.
Metanil Yellow, Rs. 4 to 6 per lb.
Alizarine, Rs. 1600 to 1700 per drum.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 14 per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 6 per lb.
Sulphur Black Rs. 1-4 to 1-12 per lb.

CHEMICALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 22.

There is an all round animation in the values of heavy chemicals. Zinc Chloride, Sodium, Sulphide, Caustic Soda are ruling very high. Sodium has shown no signs of reduction in values. Zinc Chloride too is slowly advancing. Caustic Soda has touched nearly Rs. 30 per cwt. Sizing starches are firm with an upward tendency.

MILL-STORES.

June 22.

The quotations are as follows:—
Heads, Rs. 1-12.
Reeds, Re. 0-3 to 0-4.
Roller Cloth (K) Rs 6 to 7 per yard.
Pickers No. 4, Rs. 70/80.
Slubbings (Jap), Rs. 60/65.
Rowings, Rs. 35

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following are the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on 19th June 1920.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,14,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	8,32,48,257	
" Deposits at Branches	21,01,34,124	
		9,33,82,381
Other Deposits		24,66,38,327
Post Bills		11,730
Sundries		67,58,985
	Rs.	36,15,99,413

ASSETS

		Rs.
Government Securities		3,40,71,300
Other authorised Securities		17,45,230
Credits on Government and other authorised securities		3,09,43,137
Loans on Government and other authorised securities		13,92,71,400
Bills Discounted and Purchased		2,13,76,610
Dead Stock		12,02,000
Stamps		13 170
Bullion		..
Balances with other Banks		6,68,141
Sundries		7,88,903
Cash		12,00,87,675
	Rs.	36,15,99 413

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, for the day ended 15th June 1920:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 1 Crore	..
" Paid up	40,00 000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	8,43,16,000
Sundries	9 66 000
Total Rs	9,16,72,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credit and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,47,15,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,51,01,000
Bills Discounted	1,10,28 000
Sundries	28,01,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	1,80,27,000
	9,16,72,000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The market opened this morning with jut shares steady at last week's closing rates but later in the day prices sagged and sellers were more in evidence. Kamarhatty dropping to Rs. 1,048 and Century to Rs. 1110 Coal shares were still neglected and practically no business was put through. In miscellaneous and industrial section Indian Iron and Steel new shares were again weaker and also cotton shares. Sugar shares were in less demand and Pioneer fell to Rs. 18-4. Benga Bridge and Bolts were again weaker. Hum Pipes were steady, but British India Tobacco were slightly easier with business don down to Rs. 10-2. The following were th closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bufrakur 47-8, Central Pench 10-4 Ghusick 24 xd, Kasta 5-12 prem.

Jute:—Alliance 755, Angio-India 424, Auckland 407, Barnagore 173 sl, Bally 775 sl, Belvedere 640, Budge-Budge 535, Century 1'10 Clive 329, Craig 2-8 prem, Dalhousie 542, Empire 90-8 and Prefs at 109, Fort Gloster 1000 sl, Fort William 510, Gourepore 1156 sl Howrah 46-12, Hooghly 128, Kamarhatty 1054 Kankinarrah 835 sl, Lansdowne 467, New Central 854-8, Northbrook 87, Reliance 50-4.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mill 13-6 sl, Bank of Bengal 1735 sl, Behar Rice 8, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 8 prem, Bengal Paper 129, Burmah Finance and Mining 11-4, British Ceylon Corporation 17-4, British India Tobacco 10-6 sl, Clive Engineering 12-4, Clive Jute deb 5½ per cent at 85, Central Provinces Cement 11-14, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 13-8, Dunbar Cotton 652, Hatirkool Oil 17-10, Hooghly Flour 39 Hume Pipe 16-4, Indian Iron and Steel new 7-8 sl, Kinnison Jute deb 6 per cent 94-8, Kumardhubi Engineering 29-12 sl, Kesoram Cotton 15-12, Lansdowne Jute deb 6½ per cent 96, Marshall Sons (India) 12, G McKenzie 13, Naihati Jute deb 6 per cent 94-8, Pioneer Sugar 18-8, Steel Products 13-8 Tata Industrial Bank 34 prem, Titaghur Paper 478, Walter Locke Ltd 9-8.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO'S CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their circular dated 27th May 1920 state:—

GOLD.

The gold holding of the Bank of England against its note issue is practically unchanged, namely £111,994,375, as against £111,994,160 last week.

A fair amount of gold came into the market and was taken for South Africa and India.

United States gold exports from January 1st to May 10th amounted dol 185,912,576 and the imports dol12,999,522. Of the exports dol189,995,000 went to Argentina, dol12,307,000 to Uruguay, dol22,676,000 to Hongkong, dol6,683,000 to the Straits Settlements, and dol7,845,000 to the Dutch East Indies.

A Bill styled the McFadden Bill is being formulated in Washington with the object of assisting gold production in that country, where it has languished in recent years. In 1915 the output was dol101,035,700, in 1919 dol58,500,000, and only dol50,000,000 is anticipated during the current year. On the other hand in 1919 the industrial consumption was dol80,337,800. The Bill proposes to levy a tax of 50 cents per pennyweight of fine gold on all gold manufactured used for sold otherwise than for coinage. From the produce of this tax, it is proposed to pay a premium of dol10 per fine ounce to the producer of new gold for a period of five years, after which the premium is to be readjusted in accordance with the commodity price index number of the fifth year compared with the average commodity price index number of the preceding four years, afterwards readjustment to be made annually. Considering that the mint price of gold is dol206,718 per fine ounce, an additional dol10 is a very handsome bonus to the mining industry.

It is stated in the press that some boys "who had never seen sovereigns before" gave away some which a terrier unearthed near Dublin. As the younger generation seems likely to grow up in similar ignorance, it has been suggested that specimens should form a feature in local museums so as to prevent similar errors of judgment in future.

SILVER.

On the 22nd instant, the price rose ½d. for cash and a penny for 2 months' delivery. The advance continued until 59.7/8 was reached for both deliveries. The improvement arose from an enquiry for forward delivery from China. As India, now the only likely buyer for prompt delivery, was quite out of the market, cash silver has not been in much request and went to a discount of 1/8d. on the 25th instant.

To-day owing to less enquiry from China, a movement of the U.S. exchange in favour of this country and plentiful supplies of silver from the Continent and elsewhere, the price fell to 59.3/8.

The great stocks of Eastern goods in the U.S.A. and elsewhere, and the downward movement on the cost of such commodities following the high value of money, are likely to militate against the Chinese export trade, in other words, against silver remittances to that quarter. So that, as the demonetization of silver coins continues apace, and may sensibly increase if the German Government's holding of silver marks be placed upon the market, the undertone may still be considered poor although some firmness has been brought about this week from causes connected with the China exchange.

Exports of bar silver from San Francisco during the month of March amounted to the considerable figure of 8,269,686 ounces.

No shipments have been made from San Francisco to the Far East last week. As the quantity of silver sold to London by the U.S.A. is small, it would be interesting to know what becomes of the remainder of its supplies. Shipments to the States from Mexico probably have fallen off during the recent crisis in that country.

Owing to the fall in the price of silver the Australian Government has now decided not to issue 5 shilling notes.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of Rupees)

Notes in circulation:—April 30 17074; May 7 16930; May 15 16991.

Silver coin and bullion in India:—April 30 3937; May 7 3920; May 15 3987.

Silver coin and bullion out of India April 30 May 7, May 15 0.

Gold coin and bullion in India:—April 30 4538; May 7 4357; May 15 4436.

Gold coin and bullion out of India:—April 30 95; May 7 149; May 15 100.

Securities (Indian Government):—April 30 2377 May 7 2377 May 15 2491.

Securities (British Government):—April 30 6127; May 7 6127; May 15 5977.

The coinage during the week ending 15th instant amounted to 42 lacs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 22nd instant consisted of about 40,330,000 ounces in sycee, 30,000,000 dollars and 35 lacs of silver bars and U.S. dollars as compared with about 40,330,000 ounces in sycee, 31,400,000 dollars and 60 lacs of silver bars and U.S. dollars on the 15th instant.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 5s. 11d. the tael.

Quotation Bar Silver p. oz. std. Gold p. oz fine May 21 58.1/2d cash 58.1/4d. 2 mos. 108s/2d.
May 22 59.1/4d. cash 59.1/4d. 2 mos.
May 25 59.1/2d. cash 59.5/8d. 2 mos. 107s/2d.
May 26 59.7/8d cash 59.7/8d. 2 mos. 107/2d.
May 27 59.3/8d. cash 59.3/8d. 2 mos. 106s/6d.
Average 59.300d. cash 59.275d. 2 mos. 107s/3d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1.1/8d. and 1.3/8d., above those fixed a week ago.

RED CROSS DEPOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to publish the following in your world wide paper and oblige.

"With the war over, the Red Cross Depot finds that it has on its hands, surplus comforts for troops for disposal, articles suitable for officers, and men alike. The present system of getting rid of them, is to get the "favoured few" to make the first selection and take them away at prices fixed by one who is in all at the job. To my mind instead of "the favour of few" getting the pre ference, I think the orphans, wives, and dependents of the fallen, and of those that have "done their bit" should have the first call. Next there are Orphanages and other institutions, the management of which are struggling to satisfy the requirements of their charges. These two ought I think to be "the Favoured Few" in the sight of the authorities.

After satisfying these demands, I think the willing volunteer workers of the Red Cross Society who worked during the war under her Excellency Lady Willingdon, should be given the next chance. It is a pity that people who can go to tip top shops and stores are now given "Carte Blanches" to get their requirements, to say the least, at ridiculous prices. These things want looking into. If the idea is to get the best of the bargain why not follow the footsteps of Captain Matthews, the Assist.-Director S. and T. (Emb.) and advertise to get the possible best bargain."—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

Bombay, June 21.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Dadar being a junction station of both the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway trains a great necessity is felt by the up country passengers travelling by these trains for a place of shelter. In the absence of which they suffer a great deal of inconvenience particularly during the rainy season. Hundreds of passengers are seen waiting outside the station while the tickets are being issued. Most of them squat on the ground and block the way of local passengers. Moreover, in the open yard of the B. B. and C. I. Railway on the down platform side there is no sufficient light during the night and passengers have to actually grope in the dark.

I brought these grievances to the notice of the Railway authorities long since but I am sorry to state that no steps have been taken in the matter. I therefore through the medium of your paper suggest the authorities to erect a temporary shed for the convenience of the upcountry passengers and supply the open yard with sufficient light till the last down train leaves.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. BOLE.

Dadar, June, 19

STEAMER COLLISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Takada which was coming from far east with passengers collided last night with Port Commissioner's steam tug Chapala at Kidderpore docks causing some damage to the latter.

A country sailing brig valued at about Rs. 75,000 belonging to an Indian merchant on her maiden voyage to Calcutta from Akyab with a full consignment of cocoanuts went aground on the eastern edge of the lower long sand and had to be abandoned.

The British Burmah Petroleum Company has declared an ad-interim dividend for the half year at Rs. 30 per 100 shares. For the same period in 1919 they paid Rs. 2½ and in 1918 Rs. 20.

WICHITA TRUCKS

Let us help you with your transport problems. We are expecting shortly a large consignment of Wichita Motor Trucks from 1 to 5 tons which are suitable for all kinds of heavy hanlage, We will give you the best terms you can get in Bombay and also a full guarantee with every Truck. So before finally deciding to buy write or call on us when we will be pleased to give you every attention.

The Ideal Transport Co., Ltd.,
233 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
WICHITA TRUCKS
Bombay Presidency, excluding SIND.

Phone 2880.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE

RECEIVING EXCESS OF STANDARD RENT.

LANDLORD FINED.

Gordhandas Mawji
vs.

The King-Eperor (the Controller of Rents by Mr. Damodar Samant.

(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump)

This was a criminal application for revison against the decision of Mr. A. H. Asion, Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay. The accused was charged with offence punishable under section 7 (1) of the Bombay Rents Act 1918 of having knowingly received directly or indirectly Rs. 80 on account of rent for Kartic and Magsie 1975 being rent in excess of the standard rent fixed at Rs. 16-8-0 per month for the premises occupied by Mr. Kashiram Ramshanker Joshi at Dady Seth Agiary Lane. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

The facts are briefly these:—

That the petitioner is the owner of premises situated at Ladyseth Agiari Street. The petitioner had undertaken and commenced virtually to reconstruct or overhaul and renovate the buildings by making alterations therein, in doors, rooms, floors, passages etc., readjusting various tenaments and substituting new floors or terraces in place of roofs at several places. That while this overhauling was going on or commenced, the Controller made enquiries and declaring the premises as small premises fixed the standard rents of the various tenaments as then existing. The order of the Deputy Controller stated "pending the completion which it is alleged will take three months. I fix the standard rents as shown in column 19 and advise the landlord to apply to this office for revision of rents after repairs are carried out." That the petitioner having after the overhauling and renovation of the rent portion of the ground floor was finished let two of the rooms so renovated to a tenant for a rent which was higher than the rent fixed by the Controller for what may be termed for convenience the room towards the western end of the ground floor. The petitioner was harged for receiving rent which was in excess of the standard rent.

PETITIONER'S DEFENCE.

The petitioner defenced on the ground, inter alia, that the premises were new premises, that the tenament was not the tenement for which the Controller fixed rent, it being a tenement answering a perfectly different description altogether from the original shop, that the order fixing the rent was only provisional pending the repairs and that the rent paid was not the standard rent for the tenement in espect of which the charge was laid, that the ew tenement provided new attics or subtories, incorporated therein a passage five feet wide not included in the original room, converted the flooring, widening the doors, ve new windows etc, for light, supplied two rooms instead of one and two independent means of ingress and egress and that it would therefore be illegal to apply the Controller's rovisional order to the new tenement.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused observed: "The evidence shows and it is not disputed that the rent of the room occupied by the tailor Paidad was fixed by the rent Controller. Accused made a partition in the room in question and took in a portion of the passage adjoining the room and then charged Rs. 80 for two months instead of Rs. 33, the standard rent for two months. Accused's defence that the room in question is not the room he rent of which was fixed by the Controller since he has made structural alterations. The size of the room thus formed is about half of the room the rent of which was fixed at Rs.16-8 am unable to concur in the suggestion put rward by the defence that because accused ook in a little passage he was entitled to harge rent irrespective of the orders of the Rent Controller. It was stated in evidence that the committee considered accused's objection that he was making repairs and structural alterations. Accused was told he could come after the work was finished and asked that the rent should be revised. It was in my opinion the intention of the committee that the rents fixed hould remain in force until accused had them evised."

Their Lordships discharged the rule, confirming conviction and sentence.

RASH VICTORIA DRIVER.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Esplanade Police Court, Deputy Inspector Lyon charged Kaimad Noor Mahomed, a hack victoria driver with rash and negligent driving so as to endanger human safety.

The accused, on Sunday was driving his victoria along Kalbadevi Road in such a furious way that he knocked down a little Marwari girl causing her some injuries and then drove off a long distance inspite of the people shouting to stop. He pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 45, or in default to suffer three weeks' hard labour.

(Continued from column 6.)

oil, 50 cases washing blue, 153 cases 3629 kegs paint, 2 bales fents, 5 cases flannelettes, 7 cases cotton and woollen goods, 16 cases woolen goods, 97 cases cotton and art silk goods, 446 cases 126 bales cotton goods, 168 bales 95 cases cotton yarn.

S S Tanka from Calicut, Agents R E Collin and Co—100 pungs copper slabs, 3 bundles ethi needho, 29 bales 7 cases cotton piecegoods 101 bales cotton twist, 86 bags wheat flour, 82 bundles tanning bark.

S S Heim from Bangkok, Agents F F Campbell and Co—851 pieces teak squares, 5783 pieces teak scantlings, 6964 bundles teak scantlings.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 23.

S S Vasna, Hitchings Busreh.
S S Aungban, Young, Rangoon.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
S S Binfeld, Naples, Calcutta.
S S Siam Maru, Imaizumi, Kobe etc.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Inaminca for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Mesopotamia for London.
Steamer Tunisier for New York.
Steamer Sirsa for Karachi.
S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's mer Vasna, 3,020 tons, Captain A F W Hi ings, arrived in harbour yesterday from reh, with a general cargo.
S S Aungban:—The S W Company's stea Aungban 2,005 tons, Captain J Younger, ar ed in harbour yesterday from Rangoon a cargo of kerosine oil.
S S Pinfield:—The B I S N Compa steamer Binfield, 3 159 tons, Captain S H ples, will sail today from Bombay harbo for Calcutta with ballast.
S S Siam Maru:—The O S K steamer Siam Maru, 2,822 tons, Captain D Imaizumi, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Kobe etc, with a general cargo and 10 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday 22nd June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Nurani	Jeddah	22-6	T. M. & Co.
B Dorrington Court	Middlebrough	N F	Graham & Co
C/R Olympia	Liverpool	22-6	Graham & Co
D/R Bankura	Karachi	24-6	M M & Co
F Siam Maru	Kobe	25-6	O S K Kaisha
H Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Kanagawa Maru	Kobe	30-6	N Y Kaisha
O S F Xavier	N F	N F	I C N & T Co
O St. Tooharam	N F	N F	I C N & T Co
Offside			
Syria	N F	N F	M M & Co
K Orino	N F	N F	A I C S N & Co
Q Rottenfel	N F	N F	Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Inverie	N F	N F	J F & Co
3 Bankura	Busrah	25-6	M M & Co
10 Circassia	Liverpool	13-6	W & A G & Co
12 Upada	N F	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	Bhawnagar	24-6	..

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Ouarda	Rangoon	N F	J F & Co
3 Himalaya	N F	N F	M M & Co
3 Northbrook	N F	N F	D R I M & Co
4 Nyanza	London	30-6	M M & Co
5 Nirvasa	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
6 Mesopotamia	Calcutta	21-6	J F & Co
10 Coconada	N F	N F	M M & Co
12 Morodda	Antwerp	28-6	M M & Co
13 Ivy	N F	N F	M M & Co
14 Kandy	Suez	N F	Graham & Co
16 J End Sandan	N F	N F	K N & Co
17 H T Palladern	N F	1-6	D R I M & Co
18 B P Stu. Shuja	N F	N F	T M & Co
19 Sirsa	N F	N F	T M & Co
B P S Kalayan	N F	N F	M M & Co
J End R I M S	Northbrook	N F	D R I M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vallego	N F	N F	Asiatic Pet Co

EXPORT

June 23.

S S Olympia for Liverpool—200 bales cotton M Nanji and Co., 208 bales cottonly C Chandulal and Co., 201 cwts gum arabic M Jamerbhoy, 2,400 cwts linseed cake meal R J Dawar, 4001 cwts linseed small Strauss and Co Ltd.,

S S Olympia for Glasgow—501 cwts cair yarn Dhanji Hurridass and Co., 45 bales wool The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Nyanza for London—2000 cwt linseed cakes Hollings Hurst and Co., 500 cwt ajawn seed Volcard Bros., 31 cwts tragacanth Ally Bros., 75 bales hemp G Viraji and Co., 16 bales shipskins M Shariff and Co.

S S Nyanza for London—4 cases woolen mundoes Pohoomull Bros., 4 bales cotton and woollen carpets F E Hardcastle and Co., 20 bales cotton carpets King King and Co., 180 bales savari cotton J Narandas, 910 cwts casseine flour C Jivanlal and Co., 121 cwts gum falso A Vasanji, 600 cwts gum cadaya S Chapsee and Co., 25 bales cowhides H M H Cosmas, 12 bales aloco 1 bale tortoise shells R H M Mawji and Co., 300 bales khismis U Manilal and Co., 21 bales cowhides 11 bales goat and ship skins David Sassoon and Co., 1 bale goah skin A A Perbhoi.

S S Morwada for Antwerp—244 bales cotton 56 bales cottonfly H E Bode and Sons, 2432 cwts linseed bold Sanday and Co., 50 bales hemp C Piraj and Co

S S Junisier for Antwerp—2000 tons manganese ore King King and Co.

S S Morwada for Hamburg—55 bales cotton K Devachand and Co., 330 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co., 8004 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Morwada for Rotterdam—100 bales cottonfly C Piraj and Co.

S S Morocca for New York—621 cwts gum kadaya S Chapsee.

S S Mesopotamia for New York—856 cwts sugar E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Kanoyowa Maru for Kobe—1600 bales cotton G Dosa and Co., 1500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Kanoyowa Maru for Moji—200 bales cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Kanoyowa for Osaka—500 bales cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Kanoyowa Maru for Yokohama—500 bales cotton Nishimatsu Trading Co Ltd.

S S Kanoyowa Maru for Yakichi—1600 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

S S Kanoyowa Maru for Nagasaki—397 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Kanoyowa Maru for Shanghai—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Kalyan for Hongkong—147 cwts googal Changtai, 15 cases perfumery oil H K Jumna, 100 bales cotton yarn M D Kaisha.

IMPORT.

June 22.

S S Princess from Hull Agents James Finlay and Co.—200 barrels alum, 20 kegs oxalic acid, 6 cases blacking, 5 casks prussiate of potash, 56 cases cycles, 91 drums bleaching powder, 50 drums castor oil, 1021 drums linseed

(Continued in column 5.)

AS OTHERS SEE US.

HIGH PRICES & COOPERATION

(BY AN ONLOOKER.)

There were three of us talking together when the irritating national eccentricity cropped up.

The particular eccentricity I refer to is a blend of pride, perversity, humbug and what the French call *blague*, which incites its exponents to depreciation and cynical criticism and belittlement of themselves and their own kith and kin. It is a difficult peculiarity to analyse, but, superficial indications to the contrary notwithstanding I am satisfied that modesty is not at the root of it. Neither, I fancy, is there any real vice in it. It is just a bad habit, an exasperatingly bad habit, which one has met with by the way, in trenches and under fire, as well as in the sheltered life of great cities and among sedentary folk, where it thrives most notably.

"What Rot it is!"

Said our English friend, apropos of nothing in particular: "What rot it is, this talk of Mandates and League of Nations. Doesn't the question between France and England over Mosul show that it is we are all after. We want the oil in Mespot. Why not say so, frankly? What humbugs we are!"

I could cheerfully have liked our English acquaintance, but for the sacred sake of appearances in a public place. (Hum bug, again! I suppose he would say.) But my Indian friend was wiser, and much more effective. Carefully laying down his tea-cup, he leaned forward with a smile, and said:

"But why, because the British want in Mespot need mandates and the League be called humbug?"

"Oh, well, didn't you see what the paper said this morning?"

(It was as I thought, and as these criticism so generally are: an echo.)

The Simple Facts.

"The paper", repeated my Indian friend, "that is the paper's business. For myself I do not understand this talk about the oil—as though it were a secret sin. You do not think so of irrigation to produce crops; of road and bridge making to transport produce. Of course, England wants to develop Mespot's oil, and every other thing that Mespot can produce. In heaven's name, why not? Should she spend thirty millions a year or so over trying to keep the peace there and establishing civilised law and order, without an effort to make the country pay for itself; without attempting to make it self-supporting? But what lunacy that would be! Can she not best serve Mespot and the world by straining every nerve to develop every particle of revenue producing resource the country has? Without such efforts the mandates and League would be humbug, if you like, because they would lead nowhere except to pauperization. But there is no humbug or sin surely, nothing sinister at either, about sincere efforts to make all these lands as richly productive as they can possibly be made. I know what never was and never would have been done under Turkish rule, because the Turk as you English would say, is not built that way. But it surely would not only be foolish and short-sighted, but wrong, too, if England did not aim at this, for she would be sinning against the light. She knows she has done it all before. How else can prosperity and progress be brought to any land, I ask you, than by organised, vigorous and thorough development of that land's natural resources. This is not humbug or abuse of Mandates. It is the one and only sane way of handling Mandates and the best possible way of making a reality of the League of Nations."

I hope our English friend was properly impressed, and felt a little sat upon. But what a queer, perverse trait it is: this absurd readiness to think ill and speak ill one's own kith and kin: of one's own government and fellow subjects. The Americans as a people are absolutely free from it. So are the Canadians, and to a large extent the Australians. But one runs against it far too often in England, and India.

Where is the Controller?

Perhaps it is a natural human weakness when any kind of trouble, small or great befalls, to look round for some person or thing which may be saddled with blame therefor. Looking inward at such moments is not attractive. It is in every way more agreeable to launch blame in some other quarter. And as like as not one's first expression of that blame will represent an echo caught from the last newspaper one read, or the latest scrap of bazaar gossip one heard. We most of us have noted the fierce look with which a man will favour his nearest neighbours, or circumambient space, when, probably from his own heedlessness, he stumbles or trips in walking. Called upon to pay a fanciful price for a book, a cake of soap, a box of matches or a pair of shoes:—"What the duece is the Controller of Prices doing?" exclaims the irrated buyer.

(It might be a deal more effective, by the way, especially in such cases as those of books and proprietary articles supplied to retailers for sale at a fixed price, if the customer were to tell the shopkeeper plainly what he thought of the price asked, refuse to pay it, and go and try his luck elsewhere. That would really tend to check profiteering.)

A Little Investigation.

Having myself been led into the irritable attitude of mind which provokes such exclamatory questions as this about the Controller of Prices, I determined to follow the matter up and obtain some authentic information if possible, instead of indulging in echoes of casual gossip. Having done so, I have now learned that there is "no sick person" as a "Controller of Prices. Except in a few specified cases, Government does not and cannot control prices, which, broadly speaking, must necessarily be regulated by the varying laws of supply and demand. These broad laws are, of course, apt to be jockeyed with and immorally manipulated here and there by unscrupulous profiteers, who are aided by the foolishness and apathy of members of the public who choose to pay the first price asked of them, instead of roundly refusing unjust charge, and going elsewhere for their purchase.

It is only in the case of a few articles *the entire purchase of which, including import, if they come from outside, as* well the sale of which, can be reserved and regulated, that Government can control prices. This was ascertained by actual experience during the war, in the United Kingdom and in Europe generally.

Rice for Example.

Here in Bombay we have an example this very small class of commodities in Burma rice, which does, of course, represent one of the staples of existence. And here I find Government seems to have acted wisely, vigorously and effectively, in the public interest. Burma rice is bought as paddy, that is rice in the husk, from the Burma cultivator, by the millers, at a fixed minimum price. To this the millers are allowed to add fixed milling and storage charges. Licenses to import the product thus controlled from its earliest stages are issued by the Director of Civil Supplies Bombay to an appointed list of Indian and European importing firms, who are authorised to add a fixed scale of charges for freight, commission, etc.; and must sell at or below a fixed maximum price in Bombay. In 1919, 766,000 tons were imported for this Presidency under this system. This year, 246,000 tons have already been so imported, and another 150,000 will probably be brought in before the end of the year.

Now it is true that, despite this careful Government control, the price of Burma rice is higher in Bombay to-day than it was last year ("What's that confounded Controller doing?") The simple reason is that the control price in Burma is higher. ("Well, why doesn't the Controller lower it? What is he for?") But if Burma had been allowed to sell its rice wherever and however it chose, the price in Bombay today would be fully double what it actually is, by mere force of the laws of supply and demand which have fixed the present world prices of rice very high. As it is, Burma has been obliged to reserve a large amount of its rice for India. Obviously, it was necessary to compensate the Burmese grower for preventing him from free export into the world's high-priced markets, and so a higher control price for paddy had to be fixed. (Details appeared in a Government of India Press communiqué of December 24, 1919.) But no increase has been allowed in freight and the other charges Burma and Bombay. And so it is that today Bombay Presidency people can buy much rice as they require at little more than half the prices paid by the outside world; and one must admit that is pretty good for Bombay.

High Prices not all Evil.

But the subject is a mighty big one, and I hope I may be permitted to revert to later. Profiteering is wholly a curse, and in those channels in which Government can affect it, every possible official effort is made, and on the whole pretty effectually made, to check it; whilst in all the other directions it is "Up to" the public to do its part by shunning and refusing to deal with the detected retail profiteer. But, outside profiteering, high prices, as such, are by no means necessarily a curse—for all that numerical majority of the populace whose earnings rise to meet the prices. They are a real hardship for the middle class people whose small incomes are the slowest and last to respond to economic movement.

High prices of foodstuffs mean improved conditions for producers, and should stimulate the general public, not to the wholly futile and unprofitable pastime of reviling Government, but to the organization co-operative production and distribution societies. Co-operation! That, I am convinced, is the master key; and I would commend all and sundry to seek knowledge of its uses, applying forthwith to the Bombay Central Co-operation Institute of 58, Modows Street, Bombay.

PUBNA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June, 21.

The Pubna District Conference under the presidency of Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri passed resolutions almost on the Congress lines declaring the reforms inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing, and urging that only those who accepted the Congress resolutions should be returned as members of the new council. Resolutions, urging the bill of rights, revision of the Turkish peace terms and the retention of the Bengalee regiment were passed

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the two Railway accidents reported to have occurred at Bandra while crossing the lines, I have to bring to the notice of the Railway authorities concerned the following few lines trusting that the same would meet with their kind consideration.

At the Elphinstone Road down platform and G. I. P. Parel the passengers are allowed to cross the lines without the least hinderance to go on either sides, Here there are nearly 12 lines and for nearly 24 hours the goods shunting works on and also the route is very confusing owing to several signal wires and railway joints. If the Railway authorities neglect to check such practice and unless they threaten prosecution for crossing the lines there is every chance for passengers to meet with fatal accident at such junctions.

Will the authorities concerned in the interest of the public safety take immediate action to put a stop to this longstanding privilege for ever?—Yours, etc.,

"S. K. PAREKKER."

Parel April 17.

SIKHS AND COUNCIL SEATS.

DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, June 21.

The steamer Loyalty carried on board a number of Sikh gentlemen bound for England on the mission to advocate Sikh claims for more seats on councils. They include the Secretary Chief Chalsa Diwan, Amritsar a leading religous and propafandist body of Sikhs before the Sikh League was founded. Another member is Sardar Nhivdev Singh Uberoi, a leading merchant and Hony. Magistrate, Sialkot and for many years Secretary Sikh Educational Conference which has done much in opening and maintaining a net work of high and middle schools throughout the province. Others are Sardars Sewaram Singh vakil, High Court, Lahore, Sohansingh of Rawalpindi and Ujjal Singh of Mianchannu Chief Khalsa Diwan. The body which they represent claimed one-third of the total elected seats in the Punjab Council on the lines, of Moslim minority representation in other provinces. The Government of India had allowed them ten seats giving them option if the community so desires of abandoning separate representation and taking their chance in general electorates. Against this the deputation will appeal to Parliament. Unfortunately for the deputation the Joint Committee has already started work examining rules and will have finished long before it reaches England. The deputation might, however, be in time to interview and interest the Secretary of State and members of Parliament with but limited chances of success.

CONGRESS AND INDIAN STATES.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar writes in "India":—

It is a matter for regret that the National Congress cannot yet be persuaded to take dub cognisance of the affairs of the Native States in India. Here is a territory equal to one-third of the territo of British India and a population equal to one-fourth of its population. And yet it simply does not exist for the purposes of the Congress! That body concerns itself with and takes the toll from the King-Emperor in England down to the meanest landlord in India, as if it enjoyed full disciplinary jurisdiction over them all. And yet when it comes face to face with Native States it surrenders its jriediction with humiliating meekness.

Attempts have been made during the last two or three years to thrust this subject on the attention of the Congress; but they are met by a solid wall of apathy from a large number of leading Congressmen and even aggressive opposition by a few. A preliminary objection is often raised to the entertainment of this question in the deliberations of the Congress on the ground that the Constitution of the Congress forbids it. But the objection is invalid. Article No. I of the Congress Constitution which contains the statement of the aims and objects of that body, simply speaks of "India" and not "British India," as some seem to suppose. India is and must be treated as one and indivisible.

The substantial objection is based entirely on sentiment. It is said that it would be presumptuous for the Congress to touch the sovereign rights of the rulers of Native States But no fatal touch in that direction is involved in the Congress simply recommending that the indigenous rulers of Native States should be as magnanimous towards their subjects as the foreign British Government has been in the matter of conceding the fundamental rights of self-government. Are the rights of the British Government, as the paramount Power in India, less sovereign than those of these rulers? And yet we all know with what scant courtesy we in the Congress treat the British Government when it is a question of demanding our legitimate rights. To say that autocracy should no more prevail in India as a whole is as far from discourtesy towards the Indian Princes as from disloyalty towards the British Government.

TWO-FOLD ANSWERT.

It is said by way of argument that Princes like the Maharaja of Bikanir have stated that, while they would refrain from interfering with the affairs of the British suvjects, the British Government should refrain from interfering with the affairs of the subjects of Native States. The answer to this argument is twofold. In the first place, we do not want the British Government to *force* any reforms on the Native States; we only want the Congress, as a national body, to recommend to the rulers of Natives States the supreme necessity of inaugurating constitutional reforms, just as it had been doing to the British Government for so many years past and has now succeeded to a small extent. Secondly, we entirely resent the sly suggestion contained in the argument under discussion—viz., that the rulers of the Native States and the British Government should be allowed to say to one another, "You do me here, I do you there." It would be a most unholy alliance, and, so far as we can help it, we shall protest against it with all the vehemence at our command

The British Government have led the way, and the Indian Princes must follow in their path of liberalising their political institutions. If they simply imitate the example of the British Government, the purpose would be well served. Their imitation, even though it be slavish, would in this case do them more credit than the imitation of which they have been already guilty in so many other and less altruistic matters. If they show any originality in the right direction and follow independent lines of political reform, keeping, however, to the spirit of democracy now moving over the Indian waters, it would, of course, be so much the better. We shall acclaim them as indigenous royal political thinkers. We welcome nothing so much as the development of India and the realisation of her genius on her own lines.

When we want the Congress to take cognisance of the Native States, we have for the present nothing in our mind but a respectful request to them to introduce political reforms. We do not see why the Congress should not go even further. The relations between the British Government and the Indian Princes and rulers is a much a legitimate subject for discussion by the Congress as any other. What reasonable distinction can be drawn between the British subjects and the Princes, though their status differs, for they are both under the same protecting wing of the British Government, and are entitled to the same just treatment in relation to their original or acquired rights? But we content ourselves in the present article with the demand that the Congress ought to advise the Princes as it advises and even admonishes the British Government.

AN UNGRACIOUS SIMILE.

In their joint report on constitutional reforms the Viceroy and the Secretary of State have, no doubt, refrained from directly including the Native States for the purposes of the operation of the reforms. But they have given a special chapter in that report to the Native States, and, while pointing out their importance as well as their separate character, have broadly hinted that the same considerations which apply to the discussion and the decision of the question of reforms in British India ought, "mutatis mutandis," to apply the same in Native States. An ungracious simile is, no doubt, used when the report says that the reforms would leap over the British frontier into the territory of Native States as flames from a burning heap across the street and envelop a doomed house on the other side. We should have liked to compare the spreading of political reforms from one territory to another with the welcome diffusion of fragrance of sweet-smelling flowers. But the psychology of the writer of the report apart, there is no doubt that even the British Government do contemplate and even desire that Indian Princes should adopt constitutional reforms for their own territory.

When it was suggested by a witness before the Joint Select Committee that the Princes are, in some cases, actually hindered by the Political Agents or Residents in an indirect manner in their work of introducing political reforms, Lord Selbourne and Mr. Montagu promptly intervened and contradicted the statement, expressing the anxiety that such allegations ought not to reach the ears of Indian Princes uncontradicted. Who can say what the truth may be? But it is enough for our present purpose to indicate the fact that that avowed policy of the British Government, and their sincere desire also, we take it, is to encourage the introduction of reforms in the Native States.

The Prince of Wales, when he comes to India in November next, is to open the new Council of Indian Princes. The Council, we believe, is a body designed to facilitate the ventilation of questions as between these Princes and the paramount. But what about the questions as between the Princes and their subjects? Is it too much to expect that, corresponding to the opening of the Council of Princes, there should be a ceremony which may signalise the grant by these Princes of some powers of democratic self-government to their subjects?

ORGANISED LOOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if you will assign the following the deserved place in your widely read paper.

"Your outspoken and convincing leader headed "Still Muddling" appearing in the issue of the 16th instant is one more contribution to the literature of Reverse Councils, but which seems to be destined to pass unnoticed by the officials shaping that policy from the airy heights of Simla. The public in India have from every nook and corner sent in their protests against a policy which is the outcome of a wrong sense of prestige and which is more-over based on a recommendation, the essential part of which is wantonly ignored. It is much to be deplored that the Babington Smith Committee should have recommended such a weapon-the sale of Reverse Councils to be placed in the hands of the Indian Government without previous consultation with the Secretary of State, the misuse of which was a dead certainty.

The Axiom—"In the multitude of Councillors, there resides wisdom" seems to lose its universal application. Akbar and Clive decided to fight Hemu and the French respectively when all the Councillors tried to dissuade them from this action, but we all know that had it not been for their rejecting this advice, the world would have borne a different aspect. The same axiom may be found to be equally applicable in the case of the Babington Smith Committee. The joint recommendations of all the members on that august Committee, are now falling to pieces, while those of the only Indian Member Mr. Dadiba Dalal stand uncombated and will also remain so. The Currency Committee, which based their recommendations on their confirmed opinion that silver will not to go down for many years, ands its "house of cards tumbling down" and not long before even five months, everything is topsy-turvy. The flimsy burden of the argument of the promoters of this policy, has so often been contradicted and its fallacy exposed that it requires no repetition. Granted that, the policy of selling Reverse Councils which the Government were obliged to adopt to save India from the inconvertibility when silver was rising by leaps and bounds, one fails to understand why the same should be continued even when the danger of it is past and when Silver has collapsed more than 50 per cent. The mouthpieces of Government are hard up for replies when questions like those of Mr. George Miller whether "was there any necessity of offering Reverse Councils at all, thus constituting a drain on the Indian Reserves lying in London? are put to them. They not very seldom take their refuge under such pleas as "so long as Government has to intervene in the Exchange question, it has to do its best to keep it keep" and such others. One knows the hollowness of such specious professions. One feels it an insult added to injury when he is told that those who recommend such policies are all members for India."

The policy of sale of Reverse Councils was recommended for adoption only during periods of exchange weakness. The Government adopted it not during periods of weakness but during periods of strength of Exchange, and how did the Government work it? When the Exchange Banks were offering near about 2s. a rupee the Government offered these sales at 2-6 or thereabout. One may be tempted to ask why should the Government have offered at such a high rate? The public have repeatedly asked for its explanation, but where is the response? Inspite of all protests, flouting of public opinion and strong complaints, if the Government wanted to pursue in its own unjustifiable course, it would have been a little consolation that competitive tenders were accepted for Reverse Council, and thus bridging over the gap which exists in the market rate and the rate which they offer. Apart from involving India into a loss of almost half its reserves, the Government (the Indian people) are losing about 20 lacs of rupees at every weekly sale. The total gratuitous loss from the three sales on 3rd, 10th and 17 instant amounts to Rs. 54,73,399, and this is simply due to the working of this policy. When there is such a heavy demand as 120 times more than are offered, why should the Government offer such a tempting rate of 4 to 5d. per rupee more than the market rate? The thing which I want to impress upon your readers is that by the continuance of this policy, at every weekly sale of Reverse Councils of one million, the Indian people are unknowingly being deprived of their reserves in London to the extent of about 70 lacs of rupees, and of about 20 lacs of rupees by the working of the same policy. Will anybody say that 70 lacs and 20 lacs of rupees a week is a small sum? We have failed to get justice at the hands of the Indian Government. Can we now muster up courage to approach the Higher Tribunal—Parliament, or should we wait till a fifth Currency Commission is appointed to settle the policy?

P.S.—Since writing this, Government in their notification which appears in to-day's paper have removed embargo on gold. What would be the result of it?—Yours, etc., etc.,

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY.

June 21.

LABOUR UNIONS IN MADRAS

APPEAL TO HELP MEN ON STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 21.

At a mass meeting of the workmen belonging to the several Labour Unions in the city a resolution was passed appealing to the several Labour Unions to strengthen their position and to render to the men now on strike every possible assistance financial and otherwise.

MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 21.

It is understood that the Government of Madras have under consideration the question of convening a Conference in Madras of selected members of municipal councils and local boards. The conference is to be held in the middle of July when the Government will be in Madras. One of the subjects for discussion will be the standardisation of the salaries of the employees of the local bodies.

JUNAGADH ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please allow me to encroach on your valuable columns on behalf of the Junagadh people:—

Dewan Bahadur Chhajuram's explanation has satisfied none and wild rumours circulate damaging the reputation of the State. An anomalous situation has been created and none knows the way out of the Serbonian Bog. The Government installed the Nawab on the throne, but left him without proper indigenous and permanent advisers, so that it is believed that when differences arose between his Private Secretary and the Dewan, he had to call Mr. MacO'nochie in. In the past when Agents of the Paramount Power used to respect the rights of the post of the Dewan in first class Native States the usual intervening machinery in such cases used to be the Amirs and past Ministers of the State or the Political Agent would advise counsel from his own headquarters without flouting privileges and public opinion. Instead of creating such an advisory machinery, the Government have still maintained Mr. Rendall's administration by keeping up his personnel and by emphasising Mr. Rendall's policy as worthy of continuance and praise. It is very hard to believe it but dame rumour with a thousand tongues proclaims that Dewan Bahadur Chhajuram found himself alone and suspected by his own officers, even spied upon. The most important man in Junagad at present is neither Mr. Tambe nor the Nawab but Mr. Bladen, the Nawab's Private Secretary. Mr. Rendall was a civilian of known repute and ability with a courage of convictions, however mistaken. Mr. Bladen is a non-official Britisher, whose presence in the administration was really hailed with delight as promising Liberal policy. It seems, however, that there is a misconception of the privileges of the post of Private Secretary and the character of the Junagad constitution in his mind, and it is believed the character of the correspondence Appearing in "The Chronicle" has been totally misunderstood by him and therefore probably misrepresented.

We therefore assure the Nawab of our deep-seated loyalty and love for his person and earnestly request him to—

(1) restrict his erstwhile Tutor and present Private Secretary to his proper functions.

(2) invest the Dewan's Post with full powers of administration.

(3) embark on a policy of confidence and progress. We request the Government to.

(1) end the administration actually by withdrawing all officers lent to the State during the Nawab's minority,

(2) advise his Highness to form an advisory Council of local Amirs and ministers of the past.

(3) re-instate Dewan Bahadur Chhajuram and instruct him to make a public report on the character of the late Administration and Mr. Bladen's regime during the present period.—Yours, etc.,

ZANONI.

CONSUMPTION

At the request of many patients, I am going to Burma for a few weeks and hope to effect many cures.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
Diocesan Boys' School,
RANGOON.

BOLSHEVIK ATTACK ON PERSIA.

PERSIAN STATEMENT.

The Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs states:—

At eight o'clock on the morning of May 18 thirteen Bolshevik warships opened fire on Enzeli at a distance of 12,000 yards. Some of the shells hit the Customs offices. Vessels bearing white flags were sent out to demand an explanation. The Admiral in command of the Bolshevik fleet declared that, having been entrusted by the Moscow Government with the policing of the Caspian Sea and considering the naval forces of General Denikin, now seeking refuge at Enzeli, as a menace to the security of the Caspian Sea, he had, on his own initiative, taken steps for the bombardment.

Further, the Admiral claimed surrender of the Denikin vessels and the temporary occupation of Enzeli, pending the result of pourparlers between the Government of Soviets and the British Government.

1. The Persian Government protests against the bombardment of a neutral port without any provocation or act of aggression on the part of Persia, and without any preliminary declaration.

2. The naval forces of General Denikin having taken refuge in the neutral port of Enzeli have been, in accordance with the provisions of international law, disarmed and interned. Notwithstanding this, the Persian Government is prepared to enter into negotiations on this subject with the Bolshevik forces.

3. The Persian Government cannot agree in any way to the occupation of Enzeli.

It is understood here that the Persian Government, through the intermediary of its Minister of Foreign Affairs, will draw the attention of the Executive Council of the League of Nations and of the Powers, who are members of the League, to this matter.—Reuter. "The Manchester Guardian."

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE ON EXCHANGE

AVOURABLE RECEPTION AT CALCUTT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The Government of India communique on the subject of exchange, reverse councils and revaluation of the sovereign has been received very favourably by the Calcutta commercial community. Heads of banks and commercial concerns and others who can speak with authority on the matter think that this action on the part of Government would tend to strengthen the financial position usually weak at about this time of the year. The removal of restriction on the import of gold is considered a sufficient remedy for smuggling. The drop in the rate of reverse councils had no effect on the market which opened cautiously yesterday with little demand for remittances. There is a general agreement that the terms of the new loan are very good and would encourage conversion of 1920-21 war bonds.

A DESERTER FROM FLEET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

A European, who gave his name as George Hunt and had a seamen's discharge book in his possession, was arrested here by the port police. He said he had just arrived from Bombay, and on being questioned regarding the book in his possession he could not offer any satisfactory account about the entires therein, and was taken into custody. He subsequently admitted that he was a deserter from His Majesty's fleet. "Cleito" in Bombay. He was remanded pending enquiries.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Hon. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya on "Benares Hindu University" at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Madhav Barg, Gir gaum. H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior to preside.

Superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. Siam Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-0 a.m.

THURSDAY, June 24.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Kalyan will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Teesta via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society—"At Home" of members and friends at the society's Room at 6, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-5
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13.15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.	9-0	21-

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.16	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

A CORRECTION.

With regard to the accident which occurred to the s.s. Ivy on the 16th inst. we understand that she carried on board only about a hundred persons and not nine hundred as stated in the report which appeared in our issue of the 14th instant.

PERMANENT REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

The second lecture of the annual series of the Students' Social Union, Dadar, was delivered by R. B. C. V. Vaidya of Kalyan on "Permanent Revenue System", on Sunday the 20th instant, at the Dadar English School Hall.

COMMON SALT RESEARCH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the League, Dr. Vaman will give demostrations in Saline Nasal douche for prevention of influenza, to-day at 3 p.m., at St. Peter's High School, Mazagon; at 5 p.m. at "Sandesh" Office, Khetwadi; on Thursday, the 24th instant at 4-30 p.m. at Sir J. J. Benevolent Institution, Fort, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 5 p.m. Government Central Press; on Saturday, the 26th instant at 4 p.m. at Anjuman Islam High School, opposite Bori Bunder at 5 p.m. the "Advocate of India" Office, and on Sunday, the 27th instant at 6-30 p.m. at Arya Samaj Hall.

BARSI COTTON PRESS. CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Gokuldas Cullianji Bars Cotton Press Co., Ltd., was held on Monday the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 312-314, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, under the chairmanship of Mr. Narandas Lalji Mavji.

The following resolutions among other resolutions were confirmed unanimously as Special Resolutions:—

That the capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 by the creation of 1,500 additional shares of Rs. 50 each to be called and known "B" Capital ranking for Dividend from 1st July 1921, with the existing shares, but ranking in all other respects pari passu with the existing shares in the Company as from the date of passing the resolutions as Special Resolutions.

That the said 1,500 shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of Rs. 30 per share to the members of the Company in proportion as nearly as may be to the shares held by them respectively and upon the footing that Rs. 5 of the premium shall be paid to the Company along with the application money at Rs. 5 per share and the balance in such calls and at such time as the directors may call for and that the offer of the said shares be made by notice to the members specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled to and limiting 7 days from the date of the intimation within which if the offer is not accepted by payment of application moneys and Rs. 5 in part payment of the premium, will be deemed to be declined and that the directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company. The directors are hereby authorised to place such premium to any one or more of the account sanctioned in Clause T. of the Article 105 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

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ALLEGED THEFT OF MOTOR YACHT.

JUDGMENT POSTPONED.

On Monday at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. G. K. Khairaz, had before him the case in which Inspector Dalton charged Mr. James Faulds, a liftsman and shipwright in the employ of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Mr. Alfred Edgar Longsworth, the manager of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., and three khalasis in the employ of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., with the theft of a motor yacht, named "Amir Nur Daria" valued at Rs. 20,000, belonging to Sir Mahomed Yusuff, and with aiding and abetting one another in the Commission of the offence.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution while Mr. Little, Solicitor, defended the accused and Messrs. Godinho and D'Cruz, pleaders, appeared to watch the proceedings of the case on behalf of the complainant.

The facts of the case as reported before, are that in August last, Sir Mahomed Yusuff accepted the offer of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company, to sell a motor yacht, the "Amir Nur Daria," for a sum of Rs. 20,000, and on the 3rd May last, the negotiations being over, Sir Mahomed Yusuff passed a cheque for Rs. 20,000, to Messrs. Alcock, Asdown & Co., as the price of the yacht, on the 4th idem and took possession of the same. Subsequently Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown & Company sent a bill for Rs. 27,000, and odd to Sir Mahomed Yusuff, in payment of full price of the yacht. But Sir Mahomed Yusuff, disputed the bill and told Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown & Company, to take back the launch and return the sum of Rs. 20,000, they had received from him on account of it. Messrs. Alcock Ashdown then wanted the yacht to be sent to them for the purpose of obtaining the custom-permit but as the permit could not be obtained Sir Mahomed Yusuff's men again took possession of the launch and later Mr. Sanghavi, Sir Mahomed Yusuff's Estate Manager, obtained the requisite Custom-permit. On the 31st of May the yacht came from Nhava, taking Sir Mahomed in it, and after Sir Mahomed had landed at Apollo Bunder the yacht was anchored at the Ballard Pier when the first accused accompanied by the third, fourth and the fifth accused came there in another launch. They ordered Sir Mahomed's crew to take up the anchor and to take their yacht to their (accused's) works at Kasara Bassin. On the crew's refusing to do that without their master's instructions the accused took forcible possession of the yacht, and took the yacht in tow alongside their launch to their works. Mr. Shanghavi, then lodged a complaint with the police whereupon Inspector Dalton took possession of the launch, and arrested the first, third, fourth and fifth accused at Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown's works and in consequence of a statement made by the first accused the second accused too, was arrested.

The first and second accused stated that they left the case entirely in the hands of their counsel while the remaining three accused said that they acted under orders from the first accused.

The details of the previous hearing including the defence counsel's argument and the plea of the accused, were duly reported in these columns.

On Monday, Inspector Dalton produced in Court three framed certificates and said that he removed them from the yacht in question and that one of them was the Port Clearing Certificate, granted by the customs authorities.

Customs Inspector Stockbridge was then called on behalf of the accused and he said that the Port Clearing Certificate was quite a different document from the Customs-permit for which Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co., were said to have wanted the yacht.

His worship remanded the judgment till Monday, next.

THEFT OF SILVER AT PORT OFFICE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Sub-Inspector Chitre charged Hiraman Mahadu, a man having two previous convictions with the theft of 247 tolas of silver valued at Rs. 225.

Badri Mukhram, a Marwari lad, deposed that on Monday he went to the Mumbadevi Post Office to despatch two parcels containing silver and after affixing stamp on one of the parcels put it aside and was putting stamps on the other. Instantly after he found the first parcel missing. He then saw the accused going away with the parcel.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOUND OVER FOR ONE YEAR.

Mansukhlal Manishunker, a clerk, aged about 16 years, working in the "Gujerati" office, was yesterday charged by Inspector Baker, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad at the Esplanade Police Court, with attempting to cheat the Sub-Postmaster of Apollo Street Post Office, in respect of Rs. 20.

It appears that on Monday the accused went to the Apollo Street Post Office to remit a money order for Rs. 20. He put the money order form and the money in his pocket and then went to the Sub-Postmaster and complained that he handed over a money order for Rs. 20, to the money order clerk, who had not given him any receipt for that. The Sub-Postmaster asked him to state his grievance in black and white and the accused having done that the Postmaster sent for the Postal Investigating Inspector who on searching the accused's person found the money and the money order form in his own pocket.

The accused said he quite forgot having put the money and the form in his pocket. He pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Kanadia, pleader, on behalf of the accused prayed for a lenient sentence. His Worship convicted the accused and ordered him to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100, for one year on his father undertaking to look after his conduct for the period.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 717 was 88 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 38.06. The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,027 and the death-rate 54.52; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-1919) were mortality 641 and the death-rate 34.03.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 20 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 291 against 22 and 224 respectively in the preceding week. Three notifications of influenzal pneumonia, including 1 from the War Hospital, were received during the week. Of the total mortality, 196 deaths were among infants under one year of age. Thirty-three deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera declined to 7 attacks and 8 daeths (including 5 attacks and 7 deaths among Musalman pilgrims in the musaferkhana).

Small-pox registered 11 attacks and 8 deaths.

Plague remained steady with 2 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 354 and compares favourably with that in the corresponding week of 1919 which was 335 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1915-1919), namely 349.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Monday was 101 as against 123 on the corresponding day of last year and 106 year before last. There were 1 attack and 2 deaths from small-pox, plague and 2 attacks and 6 deaths from influenza and pneumonia.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

June 27 Sunday Jolly Cricket Club.
July 3 Saturday H. M.'s Customs C. C.
July 4 Sunday Friend's Union C. Club.
July 10 Saturday Bombay Gymkhana.
Julyy 11 Sunday Young Zoroastrian C. C.
July 17 Saturday St. Xavier's College Gym.
July 18 Sunday Gaud Saraswat C. C.
July 24 Saturday G. I. P. Railway C. C.
July 25 Sunday Baronet Cricket Club.
Aug 1 Sunday Young Zoroastrian C. C.
Aug 7 Saturday B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. Club.
Aug 8 Sunday Esplanade C. C.
Aug 14 Saturday Kalli Bros C. C.
Aug 15 Sunday Baronet C. C.
Aug 21 Saturday Y.M.C.A. C. C.
Aug 22 Sunday Shapur Spencer Challenge Cup Team.
Aug 25 Wednesday Elphinstone C. Club.
Aug 28 Saturday 29 Sunday P. Y. C. Hindu Gym.
Sepr 4 Saturday Grant Medical College Gym.
Sepr 5 Sunday Parsee Gymkhana.
Sepr 6 Monday Hindu Club's Association.
Sepr 9 Thursday Islam Gymkhana.
Sepr 10 Friday Wilson College Gym.
Sepr 11 Saturday Bombay Gymkhana.
Sepr 12 Sunday New Hindu Cricket Club.
Sepr 16 Thursday and 17 Friday Poona Gymkhana.
Sepr. 18 Saturday Times of India C. Club
Sepr. 19 Sunday Shapur Spencer Challeng Cup Team.
Sepr 23 Thursday Elphinstone C. Club.
Sepr. 23. Thursday Hornet's Athletic Club
Sepr 25 Saturday B. B. & C. I. Ry C. C.
Sepr. 26 Sunday Parsee Gymkhana.
Sepr 26 Sunday Catholic Gymkhana.
Octr. 2 Saturday Elphinstone College Gym
Octr 3 Sunday Islam Gymkhana.
Novr 6 Saturday 7 Sunday Parsee Gymkhana.
Novr 13 Saturday 14 Sunday Bombay Gymkhana.
Novr 20 Saturday 21 Sunday Islam Gymkhana.

NEW MAHAMASHTRA VS. RADIANT

The above match was played on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the N. M. C. C. by 47 runs.

The scores:—

THE NEW MAHARASHTRA C. C.

S M Naik 2; N K Bhome 1; P G Dadarkar 1; B T Jukar 2; A L Thakur 8; S S Ranganekar 10; A V Bhatkar, (Capt) 4; B K. Keluskar 24; J S Narvekar not out 19; D B Aras 0; V G Dalvi 0; extras 2 total 73.

RADIANT C. C.

M V Dhumatkar 2; M B Rao 0; S L Babil 1; Y S Dighdkar 11; V S Talpade 6; M A Shete 0; N Diwadkar 0; V S Diwadkar 0; V R Mathal 0; V R Sanzgiri 2; S V Shirgaokar, not out 0; extras 4; total 26.

P J. HINDU GYMKHANA V. S HINDU ASSOCIATION C. C.

The above match was played on Friday the 18th instant and resulted in a win for the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana by 126 runs. The scores:—

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

V V Kantak 17 M G Shroff 7; C M Gandhi 5; R F Wagle 31; C H Rane 19; S R. Gadambe 5; M D Pai 27; M H Rana 1; M M Nadkarni 44; M D Karhadkar 11; M A Ghaswala not out 6; extras 21; total 194.

HINDU CLUB'S ASSOCIATION.

M B Rao 2; H H Doshi 2; Dhumatkar 1; N D Engineer 00 B V Bangre 5; R M Gandhi 31; B M Dalvi 3; V V Talpade 0; N S Sheta 16; Vagal 0; J B Wadekar not out 2; extras 6; total 68.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The more sober and sensible portion of the residents of Bandra are getting fairly disgusted with the unseemly petty squabbles of which are heard so frequently in the public press. Messrs. Ratnagar, Dias and Co. seem untiring in their efforts to damn the President on one pretext or another. In your issue of the 18th inst. is printed another protest from these minority Councillors harping on the one theme so dear to their hearts.

In their present letter Messrs. Ratnagar, Dias and 2 others are in white heat and are grinding their teeth to tear up the President because the latter has not had the sense to come out before the Bombay public to give an explanation why he submitted his report called for by the Collector which was not in consonance with the legal mentality of a handful of councillors who presume to understand law better than the Collector, the Commissioner and other legal members of the Board as to whether there was or was not a serious legal flaw in certain section proceedings of a Committee presided over by one of them. Their appeal is now before Government. Is it, therefore, right that the matter should be discussed in public when it is subjudice? Would such a step not be grossly prejudicial to the authority with which the final decision rests? Your correspondents have already had the satisfactjon of putting forth their views before the authorities are long. Moreover, their protest is to be laid before the General Board very shortly when the President is sure to give an explanation. Where was then the necessity to rush into print and waste public time and valuable space of your paper by repeating a matter with which the general public have already been glutted? Why cannot the protesters hold their souls in patience yet a while and in the meantime employ themselves more usefully by moving about a bit in the by-lanes of Bandra and paying some attention to sanitation, street lighting, road repairs and other important Municipal matters affecting the well being of the town. Dr. Dias has been the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee uptill a few days ago. Can he conscientiously say he has been able to effect any substantial improvement in sanitation during his 12 months' tenure of office? Similarly there is plenty of good work in front of the other three gentlemen. It would be far more satisfactory if Councillors forget their private piques and join forces for the more efficient performance of their Municipal duties than trying to wash their dirty linen in public.—Yours, etc.,

"A DISGUSTED COUNCILLOR."

Bandra, June 18.

THE KARNATAK NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

The Karnatak Non-Brahmin Conference will be held at Hubli on 25th and 26th July 1920 and not on 27th and 28th June 1920 as herebefore published. All Non-Brahmins are cordially requested to attend.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 21st instant was 39⅞.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce announce that Monday, 21st June, 1920, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

MORE LIQUOR FOR COLABA RESIDENTS.

LICENSING OF NEW LIQUOR SHOP.

The following is a copy of a petition which has been addressed by several residents of Wodehouse Road, Colaba, to the Collector of Excise, Bombay:—

31, Wodehouse Road,
Bombay, 6th June, 1920.

To the Collector of Excise, Bombay.

Sir,—We the landlords, tenants, and other respectable residents of Wodehouse Road, Colaba, beg to say tht we have come to know of a notice for opening a restaurant for selling foreign liquor on the ground floor of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Manekji Bhivandewala's "Sea View Terrace," Wodehouse Road, Colaba. This has caused great apprehension and alarm.

We beg to enter our most emphatic protest against opening such a public shop for retail trade in the said locality. In the first place there is absolutely no necessity of any kind whatsoever at all to have a third shop, as within the area of a few hundred yards, there are already two such bars one near the Colaba Train Terminus and the other near Panday Sanatorium, in the same locality.

The Wodehouse Road is traversed inter alia by military people and the presence of a third restaurant will add to the zest and desire of these people to imbibe more of intoxicated stuff in pints and bottles and will prove a great temptation to them, which in all conscience, must be removed from people who succumb to them. On principle it is against all public morals, public health and amenities to have a foreign liquor shop in a respectable locality when within a few yards of the road there are already existing two others. It is a matter of great regret, that while all over the world encouragement is given to the promotion of temperance among people and make the countries "dry" so to say, efforts are made here to promote drink. A public house or a restaurant bar or a retail off is a nuisance in any locality much more so in a respectable one as the same are frequented inter alia by questionable characters who would purchase in pints and bottles. Besides all such shops having a tendency to encourge drink and in consequence, to cause misery, poverty and what naught, must be banned and avoided absolutely.

We trust our prayer will be attended to. the principle of local option vindicated, all sources of temptation from the way of people will be removed and no sanction allowed to the party applying for the site in question.

We beg to remain
Sir,
Your obedient servants.

SEAFARERS' STRIKE.

The Goan Seafarers' strike also continued yesterday, the strikers being peaceful. A crowd of them assembled about the shipping office probably to notice as to who were going in to sign as saloon crews and after loitering for some time they dispersed of their own accord. The crew of the s.s. Himalaya who had joined the strike, day, before yesterday, brought the information that several scuffles took place at Tillberry and Albert Docks, between the members of the Portuguese Seafarers' Union and those crews which were employed from other quarters. This information seems to have created some sort of sensation among the strikers.

A MATTER OF CONSCIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to an open letter that appeared in the "Times of India" in its issue of the 18th instant condemning the Non Co-operation policy, Lord Morley has been quoted to prove that if political leaders think wrong and twist their conscience to inconvenient conclusions, such twisting is the beginning of a mutiny in a regiment.

If conscience is a spiritual endowment, and if a cultured man after thoroughly weighing the *pros* and *cons* of a certain question takes upon himself—and calls upon his countrymen to join him so doing—to resist a wrong in a peaceful way, by peaceful means—which in this case is meant to be done by non-co-operation—done to his conscience and that of his countrymen, I believe there is nothing wrong in fact done to the conscience of others. If liberty of conscience was or is anything, why go against it and restrict or injure it by wounding the religious feelings of our Mahomedan brethren? Cannot we take a lesson from history that whenever a nation tried to injure the religious feelings of another, it was inevitably the beginning of her end. If religion of any fellow-brother to be respected, and religious tolerance allowed, there is no fitting and better time to it than this present. But the victors of the last war are not actuated with the said spirit of tolerance. Everywhere *maitre re-ard* has crept in imperceptibly in the minds of men, not omitting even the politicians of the victorious countries. If avarice, greed, and the evil spirit of revenge have done any wrong, it is now so done in the worst form by the ruthless dismemberment of Turkey, against the most solemn pledges given by the most responsible head of Great Britain, against the Wilsonian world trumpeted self-determination, against the moral dictates of *conscience*. When that correspondent of the "Times of India" appeals to conscience, does he mean to say that a man can twist his political conscience to suit his political creed? If conscience is appealed to as such, can its dictates be so widely different? Can our said friend say that conscience differs in the different minds of different men? Can it or can it not be uniform and universal? Did not the Premier give his conscience an easy twist to suit his purpose, especially at this time when like a political juggler he could interpret his pledges in ways sadly and cruelly offending universal conscience. Lord Morley, who resigned his seat in the Cabinet before declaring war against Germany, for it offended his conscience to remain there any more, can well pursuade the Premier that he sadly twisted his conscience, and thereby sadly shocked the moral conscience of the world concerned.—Yours, etc.,

CONSCIENCE.

Ahmedabad, June 19.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

RESTRICTION WITHDRAWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are glad to be able to announce that all those students who had been refused admission into the second year of the Grant Medical College have been at last admitted. A supplementary list of 52 students was put on the Notice Board only to-day.

For the whole of the last week we were flooded with enquiries as to the possibilities of success in getting the grievances redressed. As it was, we could then hardly say anything beyond a mere word of hope. We have therefore, no doubt, that this news will greatly relieve the unfortunate students.

It would have been indeed much better if the restriction had not been made operative at all.

Now, however, that the restriction has been withdrawn, we feel it our duty to express our sincere thanks to Lieut.-Col. Carter for his sympathetic attitude in the matter. Let us further express our hope that he will also take back his proposal regarding "three failures" and will recommend to the University to allow failed students to reappear for their examinations as ex-students, in order to partially relieve the overcrowding. Of course, in the case of the Ist and III year students who appear for their examinations as ex-students, such of them as pass out successfully, will have to be admitted to the College for further education.—Yours, etc.,

J. M. RANE,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
B. P. Students' Federation.
Bombay Franch.

June 22.

NAGPUR DISTRICT CLERKS.

DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A memorial has been sent to His Excellency the Viceroy by Mr. M. R. Dixit president of the Nagpur District Clerks Union on behalf of that body praying for immediate relief. In the course of the memorial it is stated that your Excellency's humble memorialist cannot but conclude from the facts stated that the Hon. the Chief Commissioner has declined to receive deputation from the Clerks' Union on the only ground that "it recognises as office bearers or members persons other than that particular class of Government servants, and further that your Excellency's humble memorialist in conclusion submits that as neither any immediate relief has yet been granted nor have the grievances of the Union been heard through its deputation, your Excellency's humble memorialist is compelled to approach your Excellency with a prayer that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to interfere and remove the distress of the clerical establishment as the condition of clerks has become pitiable and an immediate relief in this connection is absolutely necessary to save the clerks from destitution.

PROSECUTION OF O'DWYER AND DYER.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

"The Tribune" writes:

It will be remembered that among the several hundreds of persons who fell victims to General Dyer's wrath was the little twelve-years old boy, Madan Mohan. His father Dr. Mani Ram, a private medical practitioner at Amritsar, has just written to the *Bande Mataram* expressing his intention of prosecuting General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Although we are not very sanguine about the result, we are decidedly of opinion that a test case should be brought against both Sir Michael and General Dyer. It is primarily for the Government of India to bring the case, but if they will not do their duty in the matter or cannot be made to do it there is no choice left but for private individuals to launch the proceedings. Writing in the time of King-George I a distinguished author put the following words in the mouth of his hero:—"But in my life I have perused many State-trials, which I ever observed to terminate as the judges thought fit to direct, I dare not rely on so dangerous a decision in so critical a juncture, and against such powerful enemies." With the experience of martial law tribunals, summary courts and the Privy Council itself, not to mention the Hunter Committee, fresh in our memory, the idea of a private person prosecuting Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer is not encouraging, but all things considered we think it is well worth a trial.

STORM IN KATHIAWAR.

HELP NEEDED.

The disastrous storm in Kathiawar has caused much damage and made many poor people homeless and helpless. The Bhatia Volunteer, Sukhadwala Building, Fort, Bombay is prepared to help such persons by supplying clothes. Those who need such help should write to the secretaries of the Corps.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A BUTCHER.

A CURIOUS CASE.

One Rajab Ali, servant of a hotel proprietor is alleged to have been assaulted by a butcher with a sharp instrument (when on a buying expedition) ensuing an altercation between the two parties. The first hearing of the case took place recently when some witnesses were examined and the second hearing is before Mr. Kheraj on the 25th instant. It is alleged that the man assaulted bled profusely and that owing to the fact that he was fasting and therefore weak, fainted after the assault.

HOUSING SHORTAGE IN BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY TO BE APPOINTED.

PROPOSED LEVY ON RAW COTTON.

The Bombay Government Gazette publishes the bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 and the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888.

1. This Act may be called the City of Bombay Improvement and Municipal Amendment Act 1920.

2. In sub-section (1) of section 32 G. of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, for the roads and figures "of 28 years," the words and figures "not exceeding fifty years as may be agreed upon by the Board and the employer be substituted.

3. After section 195 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—"195 A. (1) In addition to the town duties referred to in section 192 and notwithstanding the provisions of section 128 a town duty shall be levied on raw cotton imported into the city, by sea or land, from any part of India, at the rate of one rupee for every bale weighing approximately 3½ cwts.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 194A and 195 no such raw cotton intended for immediate exportation shall be exempted from the levy of such duty nor shall such duty be refunded on its export.

195B. On the tenth day of each month the Commissioner shall pay to Government or to an officer designated by Government for this purpose 4/7ths of the gross revenue derived from such duty during the preceding calendar month after deducting the cost of collection of such proportion of such revenue."

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In view of the serious shortage of housing accommodation in the City of Bombay and surrounding neighbourhood, it is proposed to appoint Development Authorities who will co-ordinate the work of and assist the local and public authorities in regard to all matters affecting the development of Bombay and the adjoining areas. In order to provide revenue for the scheme it is proposed by clause 3 of this Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, by the insertion of new sections which will empower the Corporation to levy a town duty on raw cotton imported into the City of Bombay. It is intended that the Corporation should retain a fixed proportion of the duty thus levied and should hand over the balance to Government.

The object of the amendment of the City of Bombay Improvement Act made by clause 2 of this Bill is to encourage employers who wish to construct chawls for their work-people to do so by allowing them to repay the sum expended on such construction in 50 instead of in 28 years.

TINNEVELLY CONFERENCE.

2,000 DELEGATES.

(From a Correspondent.)

TINNEVELLY, June 21.

Mr. V. P. Madhavarao arrived at the Tinnevelly Bridge Station on the nineteenth by the evening mail. A grand reception was accorded to him. Several prominent citizens and a large gathering welcomed him at the station. Mrs. Besant arrived by the same train.

Yesterday evening Messrs. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Yakub Hasan, Satyamoorthi, A. Rangasamy Aiyengar and other leaders arrived at the Tinnevelly bridge by the boat mail, there was a huge gathering both inside and outside the station.

There is one great disappointment about which people here feel intensely and that is the absence of Lokamanya Tilak for whose arrival all throughout the district and Presidency were eagerly looking after. Already nearly 2,000 delegates have registered themselves of which Tuticorin delegates alone numbered 500.

The Conference begins at 12 noon to-day.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TINNEVELLY June 21.

The twenty-sixth Madras Provincial Conference assembled at noon to-day. There was a large number of delegates and visitors. Amongst those seated on the platform were Mrs. Besant, Messrs. Kasturiranga Iyengar, V. P. Madhava Rao, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, and Yakub Hasan. After singing of "Vande Mataram" in Tamil, Mr. N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillay welcomed the delegates and the president-elect. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar then delivered his address.

SITE FOR DADAR POST OFFICE.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday. Mr. E. G. Turner, presiding when a letter from the Post Master General, Bombay, regarding a site of land on Dadar-Matunga plots for the Dadar Post office, was considered.

The Board resolved to convey the land at Rs. 15 per square yard, in ten years, the interest being calculated at the rate of 4½ per cent. from the date on which the plot was reserved for the Government and at the rate of 6 per cent. from the date of possession. The sinking fund was to be calculated at 4 per cent. basis.

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Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewar Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1911.
Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, June 23, 1920.

A BASE CALUMNY.

There is evidently a plot being engendered by the henchmen of Sir M. O'Dwyer and General Dyer to make out that there was a well-organised conspiracy behind the disturbances of last year in the Punjab and that this conspiracy had links with the Afghans and border tribes and the Russian Bolsheviks. During and after the disturbances of last year some of the Anglo-Indian papers and one or two journals in England were busy spreading reports conveying the idea that the ramifications of a world-wide conspiracy, in which the Bolsheviks were most active, had been discovered, and that the conspirators had arranged for simultaneous general risings to occur in India-Afghanistan, Egypt, Ireland and so on with a view to embarras the British Government. Indeed, it was actually given out by one enterprising British journal that Bolshevik gold had been remitted to India a few weeks previously through an agent in Bombay! Mrs. Besant's alarming, though somewhat ambiguous, statement from the heights of Simla, after interviews with the civil and military authorities, that there was more behind the scenes than was visible on the surface of these disorders was pounced upon by these scare-mongers of the Anglo-Indian and British Press for their sinister purpose. But subsequent events and the close enquiries that followed both at the hands of the special investigating officers appointed by the Government of India, and the Hunter Committee, not to say anything of the investigations conducted by the Congress Committee, proved to the hilt that the lurid imaginings of the alarmistic press had no basis whatsoever and that the report of despatch of Bolshevik gold to India was a pure canard. In these circumstances one would have honed that a quietus had been given to the bogey of an All-India conspiracy, propped up by Bolshevik gold, being at the back of last year's disturbances. But the fresh exposure to which the O'Dwyer-Dyer regime is being subjected to all the world over and, especially in great Britain, owing to the publication of the Hunter Committee's report and the Congress Committee's report, has emboldened a few of the inveterate enemies of India to make a further attempt to trot out the same spectre with a view to justify all the atrocities which their heroes perpetrated or countenanced last year. Amongst the most persistent propagators of this fiction about a dangerous conspiracy that had been nipped in the bud is the "Morning Post." The issues of the journal received this week are full of abuse of Mr. Montagu, the Government of India and even the Hunter Committee, the European members thereof not excluded, for their so-called refusal to discover evidence of this conspiracy in the happenings of last year. The journal writes in one of its issues:

"The existence of a conspiracy is unmistakably written over the whole face of the rising, and yet it must be confessed that as to the origin and nature of this formidable movement not only the public but the Government itself, as far as can be judged, is completely in the dark. Primarily this is due to the fact that the Intelligence Branch of the Indian Police was so much occupied after the revolt with inquiries into the cases of the hundreds of accused and suspects, and with the proceedings against them in the Courts, that it had no time to devote to the larger question of the source of the movement: but this only made it the more incumbent on the Committee to have taken up this feature of the subject. All the indications on the surface point to the rising having had an Afghan connection. The evidence for this was to be discovered, if anywhere, at Peshawar, which is known to have been inundated with seditious literature from beyond the border of Bolshevist inspiration and to have been a centre of trans-frontier intrigue, which devoted itself especially to the suborning of the postal, telegraph, and railway staffs. But the Committee carefully abstained from visiting Peshawar or from calling for the frontier officials, who might have enlightened it.

The same idea finds expression in the statements of "a high authority on India, its Governments and peoples," who has confided his views to the "Morning Post" on the Hunter Report. This "high authority" says:

The Commitee was appointed to investigate "the disturbances in Bombay, Delhi, and the Punjab, their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them." There had been simultaneous risings in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, and the Punjab, involving loss of life. They occurred during April. A little later—in May—they spread to Peshawar. There was a linking up with the Afghan offensive and the tribal raids, which were undoubtedly brought off in collusion with the revolutionaries in India. The Amir admitted as much in his proclamation. With these plain facts before them, the Committee nevertheless made no inquiries whatever in Peshawar or Calcutta. One would have supposed that in investigating the "causes" of the disturbances the Committee would have taken cognisance of all the revolts. The Committee say there is no evidence of conspiracy. The did not look for it. Abundant evidence was to hand in the judgments of the tribunals in Bombay and the Punjab.

Sir Edward Carson, also, speaking in the Commons last month, hazarded the opinion that there was a world-wide conspiracy, of which last year's disorders were an ebullition.

Now let us see if any of the facts within the knowledge of either the Government of India, the Punjab Government or the Hunter Committee justify the assertion that there was a well-organised conspiracy behind the disturbances which had links with the Afghans and the Bolsheviks. The special officers appointed by the Government of India to investigate all over the country if there was any such conspiracy—Mr. Orde, Superintendent of Police, Delhi, who was specially charged to make enquiries about the Delhi disturbances as well as Messrs. Vincent and Guider who were asked to enquire into the Bombay and Ahmedabad disturbances—were unable to find out any traces of such conspiracy. Mr. Tomkins, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Punjab, one of the two special officers appointed by the Government of India, came to the conclusion, "that behind and beneath the disturbances there was no organisation in India such as could not be seen by any one following political developments in India during the last few years." In his view the disturbances were more or less spontaneous, bred by political unrest. Mr. Orde's conclusion was that "the rioting at Delhi was not the outcome of a conspiracy against the British Raj, but the natural consequences of economic hardships and political unrest." Similarly, Mr. Guider said he could find no organisation behind the disturbances and that there was no connection between the Ahmedabad disorders and the disturbances in other places. The "high authority" referred to by the "Morning Post" says that "abundant evidence" of a conspiracy "was to hand in the judgments of the tribunals in Bombay and the Punjab." This is a lie pure and simple. None of the judgments lends weight to any such "evidence". The "high authority" would have done well to quote his authority for such a statement. Next, we turn to the Government of the Punjab. We quoted the other day the tortuous replies Sir M. O'Dwyer gave when driven to a corner by the members of the Commission regarding his assertions about the existence of a wide-spread conspiracy. Further, there is the statement of the Punjab Government themselves which was placed before the Hunter Committee. This statement said, among other things: "In many cases the *hartal* of the 6th owed very little to a direct organisation of public men." "The movement against the Act working up to the general demonstration of the 6th was not of itself of an exceptional character. There was not as far as can be ascertained any general intention of carrying it beyond political agitation and passive resistance"..."For the disturbances that ensued we must mainly look to local causes." We have it on the authority of the Minority report of the Hunter Committee that "the Hon. Mr. Thompson, Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, admitted in his examination that there was nothing more than conjectural connection between the disturbances in the Punjab and the ferment in Egypt, the machination in Afghanistan or the Bolshevik influences". So much for the testimony of Punjab officialdom to the non-existence of conspiracy. If we analyse the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee we find that after their exhaustive labours they come to the deliberate conclusion that they "find no evidence in the material placed before us of antecedent conspiracy as the mainspring of the disorders."

As to the supposed connection between the disorders in the Punjab and the Afghan invasion, it was only the Punjab Government that put forward the suggestion—it was nothing more than a suggestion—that there might be such a link. But the sequence of events points rather to quite a different conclusion, namely, that it was the disorders that induced the Amir to take the hostile steps he took. The Punjab disturbances took place in the first and second weeks of April, while the Afghan movements began a full fortnight later. Mr. Thompson stated before the Hunter Committee, in connection with this subject. "Of course the matter has not been completely cleared up yet but the position that we take up is, that we put you in possession of the evidence we have but we do not claim really that it proves anything more than that the Amir took advantage of the troubles in India and that he had certain emissaries in India." That is to say, the Punjab Government had no substantial facts to put forward which would sustain the fabric of an Indo-Afghan-Bolshevik conspiracy, which their alarmed mind had conjured up. Where then, is the "abundant evidence", of which the "high authority" talks and the "Morning Post" wishes us to believe there exists? It exists only in the disordered imagination of the blind supporters of Sir M. O'Dwyer and General Dyer. It is part of a deliberate campaign of misrepresentation and mendacity, by which it is sought to deceive the British public and the world at large. If this campaign is left unchecked, it is capable of producing most harmful results to the connection between India and the Empire. We hope both the Government of India and His Majesty's Government are alive to these dangers and will take prompt steps to give a quietus to the calumnies which are being heaped on the people of this country.

Notes of the Day.

The Mesopotamia Scandal.

Mesopotamia is costing the British Government 24 million sterling yearly. In military manhood that country is costing both India and England more than the sanguine forecasts expected. In military anxiety—hostility of the people—the Bolshevik menace—the reflex of unsettled conditions and wars upon the tranquility of the the Indian frontier—the cost is incalculable. But there is oil in Mesopotamia and the resources of Mosul etc. have been allocated to the British with a share to France of 25 per cent.; and oil is more precious than peace. Professor Gilbert Murray says in an article appropriately entitled "Satanism and the world order:" "In Mesopotamia, since the war, it is said that certain villages which did not pay their taxes and were thought to be setting a bad example were actually bombed from the air at night, when all the population were crowded together in the enclosures." But "The Times" does not show alarm at this. It is disturbed merely at the prospect of so much money flowing out of the tax-payers pockets in order to bolster up syndicates whom it apparently does not like and is afraid of military adventures. Sir George Buchanan suggests a way out of this difficulty by his plan of controlling Mesopotamia on the model of an Indian State.

Hypocrisy?

In the meantime, while Mr. Bonar Law is assuring the wise men of the House of Commons "that until the future Government of Mesopotamia was constituted there would be no authority competent to grant new concessions", an official statement vigorously asserting the fact that the British Government will control the future Government of Mesopotamia is issued in Bagdad. The British Administration is to maintain internal peace, external security and is required to frame an organic law in consultation with the people of Mesopotamia "with due regard to the interests of other communities". But note this sentence as well. "The mandate will contain provisions to facilitate the development of Mesopotamia as a self-governing State until such time as it can stand by itself." There will be a Council of State; an Arab President; a general Elective Assembly—merely a consultative body. Was it Mr. Lloyd George who said that the countries for which the Great Powers obtained mandates would retain their independance? Did the League of Nations Covenant lay down that no mandate was to be granted without the League's consent? And whose consent did Mr. Lloyd George obtain? The Syndicates are stronger than sense and trusts more powerful than truth. We cannot help quoting Professor Gilbert Murray again: "I sometimes think in comparing the ancient world with the modern that one of the greatest distinguishing characteristics of modern civilisation is an unconscious hypocrisy." But then the Professor is more charitable to the unredeemed scavengers of Imperialism than their conscious hypocrisy would warrant.

The Polish Offensive.

The latest news states that the Poles having engaged the Bolsheviks at the confluence of the river Pripet (with the Dnieper) the whole territory between the Beresina and the Dnieper has been set free. In the next breath the cable states that it is anticipated that the Red Army will now fall back on the Dnieper. Anyone looking at the map will see at once that the two statements cannot be anything but contradictory, and if this is the method employed by Polish propaganda then the less said about it the better. The lesson of the Polish war is that the Governments of Europe, as at present constituted, are absolutely impervious to the food of public opinion. Nothing could have angered Labour in Europe more than this attack on Soviet Russia sustained by prevarications of which statesmen were convicted in Parliament in the Press and on the platform. Labour spoke out bravely. But Labour is powerless to suppress the criminal proclivities of war-struck statesmen. The Soviet Government, which was preparing an offensive against famine offered on December 23, 1919 to open peace negotiations with Poland. On January 30, 1920 it solemnly declared its recognition of the independence of Poland. On February 2 the Central Executive Committee of the Republic confirmed this decision. Tchicherin for Russia and Rakovsky for Soviet Ukraine admonished the Polish Government as well as the Allied Governments to open peace negotiatiotns. But the Pichons of Paris and the Churchills of London once more had their day which found Poland asserting her rights ridiculously to Lithuania, Ukraine and to the economic exploitation of ten million peasants to the advantage of a few landlords. It may be autumn before Poland learns a military lesson and the Allies a political one which will teach them the cruelty nd the folly of encouraging a bankrupt nation to wage war against blockade-ridden but united and dangerous Russia.

Labour and Hungary.

Hungary is after all in the tight grip of a blockade. This time it is not a capitalist government molesting a worker's republic, but the workers' International asserting its condemnation of the butchery of a White Terror. The International Trade Union Congress at its sitting in Amsterdam recently decided to cut off all communications with Horthy's Hungary having ascertained from a delegation of British workers, consisting of Messrs. Harris, Jowett, Bunning, Wedgwood and Williams, that unheard-of cruelties had been practised upon unoffending Socialists by Hapsburg and Magyar officers of the old regime now in power in Hungary. Because of the Allied blockade and Allied intervention Communist Hungary went down giving place to a monarchist reaction. The Magyar Prime Minister expects the establishment of a regular monarchy in Hungary in a few months. But the strong fist of Labour is now brought to bear on Horthy with a significance which threatens the reaction of Imperialism throughout the world. What is [illegible] to see now?

"Bleeding India White."

It is no exaggeration to assert that an average bank-manager guilty of the stupidity evident in the financial policy of the advisers of the Government of India would have received short shrift at the hands of his distressed directors. But the deluded recommendations of the Babington Smith Committee obtained the blessings of the Government in the pious belief that the verdict of every blue-book must necessarily be unerring. That verdict has proved itself to be a blind shot in the dark and the Commissioners have shown themselves to be no more experts in finance than the esquimaux are in trinitrotoluline. All the recommendations of the majority report were based on the hazardous assumption that silver would continue to fetch high prices for years to come. Hardly was the ink dry on this report than silver came down with a crash fifty per cent. In the meantime the India Office continued to sell Reverse Councils at a rate of exchange far above the market rate in the hope of stabilising the market; and the Government continued to enforce their embargo on gold and silver. The first measure meant that India was paying at the rate of a half-crown for an article which was obtainable in the open market at two shillings with the result that the rate of Exchange never responded to this peculiar remedy; the second meant that owing to the acceptance by the India Office of the New York cross-rate as the governing factor in the Indian rate of exchange the latter reached a prohibitive figure paralysing the export trade of India and when the export of silver would have strengthened our export trade the Government, fortified by expert advice, quietly refused to move in the matter.

"Organised Loot"

It is announced now that the same experts are performing another somersault and that the embargo on gold has been raised but not that on silver; and that the Exchange rate for Reverse Councils has been fixed at 1-11 19/32. The basis of the New York cross-rate and the Currency Commissioners are thus thrown overboard; but why are the Government still persisting in their policy of placing an embargo on silver? Why do the authorities announce their policy of introducing a bill to establish the exchange-rate of a sovereign at ten rupees? And why does the Secretary of State continue to sell Reverse Councils? India has lost millions already through the ignorant foolery of so-called experts. The only one of them who preserves his integrity unchallenged is Mr. Dalal. Will the Government now listen to him? We appeal to the public to evince a more lively interest in its finances which are the bases of the political systems of all countries.

Local Option in Being.

The protest which the residents of Wodehouse Road, Colaba, have addressed to the Collector of Excise, against the location of a third retail liquor shop in their midst, while there already exist two of these shops, emphasizes the regrettable fact that regard for local option is not a redeeming characteristic of the policy which is being pursued by the Excise Department in this country. While, as the representation says, other civilised governments are taking pains to make their country "dry", by curtailing the facilities for the sale of liquor, the authorities here think nothing of setting up three liquor shops, where there are already two. Will the Excise Department explain what new circumstances have arisen to justify the conferment of this additional "boon" on the unfortunate residents of the locality?

KHILAFAT AND KING EMPEROR.

PRECEDENTS FOR INTERVENTION.

(By Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed.)

It must be borne in mind that the Sovereign occupies in relation to India quite a different position from what he does in relation to any of his other possessions. The following facts may be mentioned in support of this contention: (1) The Proclamation of Queen Victoria to the people of India, on her direct assumption of the Government of this country. (2) The assumption by the Queen of the higher title of the Empress of India indicating more personal power (as was admitted during the debate upon the Titles Bill in the House of Commons), with the distinct understanding that the same should not be used in any other portion of the Empire. (3) Coronation of our present Sovereign as Emperor of India at Delhi, over and above his Coronation at Westminster. The transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown of England was made by two instruments. First by the Government of India Act of 1858 and, secondly, by a Royal Proclamation by the Queen to the Princes and people of India. With regard to the first it may be said that nobody in India in 1858 knew anything about the Act nor was any one here consulted about its preparation and millions of people do not know about its very existence at the present time. With regard to the second it is considered as the Magna Charta of India, never forgotten and daily quoted by Prince and peasant alike. There were special reasons for the popularity of the Royal Announcement. Long before the mutiny the people of India had been disgusted with the plundering and blundering policy of the East India Company, their breach of solemn treaties and defiance of religious susceptibilities and they were sick and tired of being governed by a trading Corporation whose title to govern them they could never understand, nor could they conceive any respect for mere political abstractions. They were further disgusted with the doctrine of double allegiance introduced and systematised here by the East India Company, the familiar cry of whose sepoys was "Raj Badshah Bahadurka, Hukum Company Bahadurka." The Emperor at Delhi was a mere phantom and a miserable prisoner in the hands of the Company and Royalty was never made more miserable or stood lower in the eyes of the Indian people. The country deeply felt the necessity of a *de jure* as well as a *de facto* Sovereign Ruler and, therefore, when the Royal Proclamation was announced it was hailed with universal satisfaction and rejoicings. The Parliament of England also seemed to realise what the people of India required, and the sense of the House of Commons was expressed by Mr. Disraeli in his speech during the Mutiny debate in 1857, "You ought at once to tell the people of India that the relation between them and their Real Ruler and Sovereign, Queen Victoria, shall be drawn nearer. You can only act upon the opinion of Eastern nations through their imagination. You ought at once to issue a Royal Proclamation to the people of India declaring that the Queen of England is not a Sovereign who will countenance a violation of treaties, that the Queen of England is a Sovereign who will respect their Laws, their usages, their customs and above all their religion. Do this and do it not in a corner and you will do as much as all your fleets and armies can achieve." The intention of Parliament that the Sovereign should take an active part in the governance of India is further evidenced from the fact that when the Bill was passed. Mr. Disraeli who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons, officially tendered the following advice to Her Majesty. The Bill he wrote to the Queen was a wise and well disgusted measure, "but it is only the ante-chamber of an Imperial Palace and your Majesty would do well to deign to consider the steps which are now necessary to influence the opinions and affect the imagination of the Indian populations. The name of your Majesty ought to be impressed upon their native life." The Queen never forgot this advice.

Solemn Pledges.

The Proclamation as I have mentioned is universally known and remembered in India. Its essence is:—

"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects and those obligations by the blessing of the Almighty God we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil. And we do strictly charge and enjoin all who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects in pain of our highest displeasure." These are the solemn pledges given by Queen Victoria to the people of India, and as I have stated above, both the people of India and the Parliament of England were in full agreement that the Sovereign should possess full personal powers to see that they were entirely carried out. Queen Victoria herself constantly bore them in mind, and it would be instructive to know how the good Queen discharged her duties and obligations as Empress of India throughout her long reign. Her Majesty frequently intervened in Foreign and Imperial matters pertaining to India to see that the pledges given by her or in her name fully carried out by her responsible Ministers and her right to do so has been acknowledged by such distinguished statesmen as the late Lord Salisbury and the late Mr. Chamberlain. It now remains for me to quote here concrete instances in support of the contention and also to illustrate the cordial relations that existed between the Queen and the Khalifa of Islam, for whom Her Majesty entertained very high regard and between whose country and her own, the Queen desired the closest of friendship. The incident which I here relate are already known to a few high officials and nothing

(Continued on page 12.)

BOULOGNE CONFERENCE

THE PROGRAMME.

IMPORTANT SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21,
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 22.

Boulogne.—The Conference opened this morning, Britain, Italy, Japan, Belgium and France being represented. The programme of the Conference was settled in the following order:—Firstly, the German indemnity; secondly disarmament of Germany; thirdly, the eastern question; fourthly, the Russian question. In the mornings discussion was confined to the first two. Financial experts were charged with the preparation of the text which had been agreed upon for presentation to the evening Conference. Similarly military experts are preparing the draft of the notification to Germany regarding disarmament as regards both effectives and material.

TURKISH QUESTION CONSIDERED.

CONFERENCE OF MINOR NATIONS AT SPA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 10 p.m., June 22.

A communique with regard to the Boulogne Conference says:—The Conference considered the Turkish question and decided that the Turkish reply on the draft conditions of peace must be returned by the date previously fixed, namely June 26th. The Conference approved certain military measures concerted by Marshal Foch and Sir Henry Wilson to meet the situation in the area of Constantinople and the Straits. It was decided to invite delegates of Greece, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia to Spa, to discuss the questions specially concerning them. The Conference approved the terms of the Allied communication to Germany drafted by Marshal Foch and Sir Henry Wilson requiring fulfilment of the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles dealing with disarmament, destruction of military material and reduction of effectives, which have hitherto been either not executed or incompletely executed.

ALLIED REPRESENTATIVES COMING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 9-45 p.m. June 22.

Boulogne.—Mr. Lloyd George, M. Millerand, Marshal Foch, M. Marsal, the ex-French Minister of War, M. Venizelos, Lord Curzon, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry Wilson have arrived here.

WHY THE HYTHE CONFERENCE WAS HELD.

SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT MADE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 22.

Paris.—It is explained that the Hythe Conference was necessitated by the fact that the Anglo-French Conference at Boulogne being transformed into an inter-allied conference required preliminary Anglo-French conversations regarding question of indemnities and reparations payable Germany. French and British financial experts are extremely satisfied with the plan evolved, and if an agreement is reached at Folkestone and Boulogne of this plan it will constitute a great step towards the settlement of the financial and economic questions.

HOW GERMANY SHOULD PAY REPARATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 9-45 p.m. June 22.

According to "The Times" the Hythe conference decided that Germany should be required to pay the reparations in the form of annuities to be extended in accordance with her capacity to pay. The minimum annuity contemplated is three milliards of gold marks for the period of 35 years.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 22.

The Conference at Boulogne with regard to reparations agreed upon the principle that the annual minimum payment by Germany would be three milliards of gold marks or nominally 150 millions sterling yearly or a total of four thousand and five hundred million sterling.

DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

FRANCE TO DELIVER A STRONG NOTE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd 2-30 p.m., June 22.

"The Times" understands that the Hythe Conference has requested the French Government to draft a firm note to Germany regarding disarmament.

MESOPOTAMIAN MANDATE.

GRANT OF REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd 2-30 p.m., June 22.

Bagdad.—In the course of an official statement published here to-day regarding the terms of the British mandate for Mesopotamia, it is stated that His Majesty's Government anticipate that the mandate will lay on them the responsibility for the maintenance of internal peace and external security, and require them to formulate organic law framed in consultation with the people of Mesopotamia with due regard to the rights, wishes and interests of all the communities of the country. The mandate will contain provisions to facilitate the development of Mesopotamia as a self-governing state until such time as it can stand by itself, when the mandate will come to an end. The inception of this task, His Majesty's Government have decided, to entrust to Sir P Cox, who will return to Bagdad in the autumn and resume his position on the termination of the existing military administration as the Chief British representative in Mesopotamia. Sir P. Cox will be authorised to call into being as provisional bodies, a Council of State under an Arab President and a general Elective Assembly, representative of and freely elected by the population of Mesopotamia. It will be his duty to prepare in consultation with the general Elective Assembly the permanent organic law.

CONCESSIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

WHO HAS POWER TO GRANT THEM?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd 2-30 p.m., June 22.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Barnes, Mr. Bonar Law said that until the future government of Mesopotamia was constituted there would be no authority competent to grant new concessions.

FRENCH RENUNCIATION OF MOSUL.

CLAIM FOR MESOPOTAMIAN OIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd 2-30 p.m., June 22.

"The Matin" declares that the agreement concluded with M. Briand in 1916 left Mosul in the French zone, and therefore France is entitled to claim much more than 25 per cent. of the oil in return for her renunciation of Mosul.

EXPENDITURE ON MESOPOTAMIA.

MR. BONAR LAW PROMISES RETRENCHMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd 2-30 p.m., June 22.

Replying to Mr. Lambert, Mr. Bonar Law said that Government did not propose to continue to spend at the rate of 24 millions sterling yearly on Mesopotamia. He hoped that military forces would gradually be reduced during every year.

THE ADEN PROTECTORATE.

INDIA OFFICE TO EXERCISE CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., June 22.

In reply to another question put by Mr Ormesby Gore, Mr. Bonar Law said that until a final decision had been reached regarding the future administration in the Middle East, the India Office would continue to exercise the internal administrative control of the Aden Protectorate. At present there was no necessity for further measures against the encroachments of Imam Sanaa, whom tribes within the frontier were resisting.

FUTURE OF ARABIA.

BRITAIN'S EFFORT TO SECURE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., June 22.

Replying to Mr. Ormesby Gore, Mr. Bonar Law said there were no provisions in the Turkish Treaty regarding the future sovereignty and government of the provinces of Yemen and Abir. A treaty still existed between Britain and Said Idrissi, recognising his authority over Asir, but the subsidy paid to Idrissi for his co-operation against the Turks during the war had ceased. The future of the Arabian peninsula exclusive of Hedjaz was now being discussed among the Allies, in whose favour Turkey under Treaty renounces rights in it. The good offices of the Government had already been offered for the purpose of securing a peaceful settlement between the independent rulers of Arabia.

THE PUNJAB TRAGEDY

REJECT PLEA OF TYRANTS.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA'S CABLE TO PARLIAMENT.

The following telegram has been sent to Parliament by the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha on behalf of the Western India Liberal Association:—

The Western India Liberal Association humbly appeals to Parliament that it will be pleased to consider and deal with the true issues involved in the Hunter Committee Report in that spirit of calm and lofty statesmanship imperatively called for by the time and the perturbed feelings and sentiments of the Indian people by reason of the conduct and action of those responsible for the administration of Martial Law during the late disturbances in certain localities in the Punjab. The Association specially appeals to Parliament, firstly, because of the coming debate in both houses, and, secondly, because of the public utterances of some European organisations in India and their supporters in England with regard to the cruel excesses committed at Amritsar. Those utterances evidently aimed at rousing racial feelings and obscuring the real issues which are writ plain on the face of the Report. They state that the measures adopted effectively supported what might have developed into an open rebellion of no little magnitude. The Association respectfully craves leave to point out to Parliament that there is hardly any difference between the plea now urged and that which was urged in times past by despots or tyrants as recorded in History. The plea, however, ignores the broad fact admitted alike in the Majority and Minority Report, namely, that the disturbances were at the outset and afterwards created by a small fraction, the vast majority of the people remaining loyal and holding themselves aloof from taking any part therein. Equally plain stands the fact that the general effect of the diverse shocking atrocities, which it is superfluous to repeat here, supported by bombs and aeroplanes, to inspire terror—atrocities in which those engaged took pride and glory in their evidence before the Hunter Committee—have indubitably perturbed the better and soberer mind of India. A condition of insecurity prevails which, if not immediately removed, threatens not a little to diminish the confidence of the people in the humanity and justice which have hitherto characterised British rule India.

It is this plain and momentous issue which the Association earnestly hopes, will in no way be obscured during the debate. Parliament will not fail to consider it while bearing in mind the credit that may be boastfully claimed by General Dyer and other officers of having stamped out "rebellion."

The Association begs to assure Parliament that however the disturbances were quelled, the shocking excesses committed under the egis of the Martial Law have sorely wounded the hearts and not a little unhinged the minds of millions of peaceful and lawabiding people, and profoundly shaken their faith, so firmly held hitherto in the justice and mercy of British rule in India.

The Association respectfully begs, therefore, that the decision which Parliament may arrive at will have the sure effect of at once restoring and re-establishing confidence on a sounder and more permanent footing. Good intentioned and Liberal-minded as the British are, they will see that officers of the Crown in India are not to be wholly trusted where fairplay, justice and humanity are required. It will be an evil day when the British come to confide in the future in men of the character who may boast, as those now implicated have ruthlessly boasted that Indians must be ruled and kept under heels by a reign of terror rather than a reign of law. There is a universal feeling prevalent that the conduct and action of the responsible officers in connection with the Punjab disturbances were almost Prussian in their method and manner rather than British. It is this problem which Parliament, it is to be hoped, will recognise and successfully solve in a spirit of broadmindedness and courageous statesmanship.

Lastly, it is unnecessary for the Association to assure Parliament that it asks not for vindictive action, as vindictiveness is not in the nature of Indian people but is opposed to their religious and social traditions. The Association deems its duty, however, humbly to pray Parliament that it will be pleased to take definite steps to carry assurance to the wounded minds and bleeding hearts of the people of India due to the deplorable Punjab tragedy.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

STRENGTH OF INDIAN MINISTRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., June 22.

Replying to Mr. Swan, Mr. Montagu stated that the Joint Committee was considering the question of residential qualification in the Bombay Presidency. He further stated that the number of Ministers and of members of the Executive Council in each province would be settled according to the volume of work entrusted to them and the recommendations of the Governor.

Mr. Swan asked whether the rules under the India Act would include rules for the appointment of Standing Committees of the legislative bodies, and also suggested that representation of Europeans in Bengal on the Legislative Council recommended by the Franchise Committee, was disproportionate to their voting strength.

Mr. Montagu replied that the Joint Committee would consider and advise Parliament with regard to these matters.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS.

FAVOURABLE TREATMENT CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., June 22.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Burn, Mr. Montagu said he was considering granting to retired officers the Indian Government relief on a similar scale to that granted to those in receipt of pensions from the Imperial Government, but pensioners residing in India had to be considered as well as those in England. It would in any case be difficult to justify in regard to the latter any relaxation of income limits applicable to Imperial pensioners.

ARMY COUNCIL AND GEN. DYER.

REPORT OF EXONERATION OFFICIALLY CONTRADICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 9-45 a.m. June 22.

Sir Herbert Creedy, Private Secretary to the Secretary for War, has declared to the "Daily Mail," that the "Sunday Express" statement with regard to General Dyer is unauthorised and incorrect. He declares that the Army Council has not yet come to any decision with regard to the matter.

GENERAL DYER'S CASE.

ARMY COUNCIL AWAITING STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 10 p.m., June 22.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Ashley, Mr. Churchill said that the statement that the Army Council had decided to restore General Dyer to the Army was quite untrue. The Army Council was still awaiting the statement from General Dyer, who had expressed the opinion that he would be able to make a statement by June 16th, but had asked for a short delay to enable him to complete it.

POSSIBLE POSTPONEMENT OF DISCUSSION.

ALL FACILITIES TO BE GIVEN TO GEN DYER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 10 p.m., June 22.

Replying to Sir Donald MacLean, Mr. Churchill expressed the opinion that discussion in the House of Commons on June 28th was unlikely. He deprecated any course appearing to deny reasonable facilities for preparing the statement. He did not suppose for a moment there would be any intention of delaying the statement, after which there would be a certain period for discussion by the Army Council and it was quite possible that Government would have to ask for a short postponement of the discussion in both Houses.

TURKISH PEACE TREATY.

DRAFT REPLY DELIVERED.

AMENDMENTS CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED.

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 10 p.m., June 22.

Constantinople, June 18.—Two Turkish delegates have arrived with the draft reply to the Peace Treaty, prepared by the Turkish Delegation, at Versailles. They intend to return to Paris in a week with the Porte's reply approved by the Council of Ministers. The delegates interviewed said that Government hoped that the Treaty would be modified and that Smyrna and Thrace would not be separated from the Mother Country.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

CHINA DECLINES TO SIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd 2-30 p.m., June 22.

Peking.—The Cabinet has decided not sign the Turkish Treaty as China did not declare war with Turkey.

SITUATION IN NEAR-EAST.

BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET CONCENTRATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd 2-30 p.m., June 22.

Malta.—The second battalion of the Essex Regiment is under orders to leave, soon as the light-cruiser, Cardiff, ready to embark the battalion for Constantinople. All available destroyers are likewise sailing eastward to-morrow. The cruiser Blenheim is following. All the ships of the Fourth and First battle-squadrons are already in the eastern Mediterranean except the Centurion. The battleship, Ceres, is now proceeding thither. Apparently the entire Mediterranean fleet is concentrating on the Near and Middle East.

FATE OF ANATOLIA.

GREEKS TO HAVE A FREE HAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd 2-30 p.m., June 22.

The report is current that the Hythe Conference has decided to give the Greeks a free hand in Anatolia. Reuter understands that in such a case, the share the British and French Governments would be restricted to the defence of Constantinople and the Dardanelles. "The Times" understands that Marshal Foch and Sir Henry Wilson dissented fom Mr. Lloyd George's views in connection with the granting of a free hand to Greece against the Nationalists the marshals consider it by no means certain that Greek operations would be successful.

TURKISH NATIONALISTS.

SHOULD HELP FROM GREECE BE ACCEPTED?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 22.

In the House of Commons replying to the request for a statement with regard to the reported acceptance of military aid from Greece to deal with the Turkish Nationalists, Mr. Bonar Law said that the matter was at present being discussed at Boulogne. Greece was one of the Allies and Greek troops would be used where necessary like troops of other nations concerned by the general agreement with the Allies, acting on the advice of their military advisers.

ADVANCE OF TURKISH NATIONALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 20.
Recd 2-30 p.m., June 22.

Constantinople.—Nationalists are reported to have reached Tuzla, but quietness prevails in the British sector in Ismid.

PAYMENT OF FRENCH LOANS.

FRESH PROPOSALS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd 2-30 p.m., June 22.

The arrangement made at the first Hythe Conference for the payment of the French loan *pari passu* with the German indemnity has been found unworkable. Reuter understands that fresh proposals have been discussed, but the details have not yet been officially disclosed.

PROGRESS OF POLISH OFFENSIVE.

OPERATIONS ON UKRAINIAN FRONT.

RED ARMY LIKELY TO FALL BACK ON DNIEPER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 9-45 a.m. June 22.

A message from Warsaw states that having re-established the situation in the north here the Poles hold the whole of the Beresina line, the main effort of the Poles has been transferred to the Ukrainian front. The Poles have engaged the Bolsheviks at the confluence of the Pripet destroying two Soviet regiments. This operation has freed the territory between the Dnieper and Beresina and has given the Poles complete freedom of action south of the Pripet, where they are threatening the Bolshevik rear.

It is anticipated that Budienny's Red Army will be forced to fall back on the Dnieper. Everything points to a vigorous counter-offensive on the part of Pilsudski's armies, which are being quickly regrouped in Ukraine.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., June 22.

Replying to a question Mr. Bonar Law said, that Government had reason to believe that British naval men captured at Baku by the Bolshevists had not been properly treated. The Government were taking all possible steps in this connection. Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that Krassin had been informed that the unconditional release of all British prisoners must precede any result of present negotiations.

SEQUEL TO BOYCOTT OF HUNGARY.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SEVERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 9-45 a.m. June 22.

Vienna.—As the result of the boycott of Hungary, communication with that country has been severed except for the Government diplomatic messages.

MONTENEGRIAN FRONT.

ITALIANS EVACUATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 9-45 p.m. June 22.

Belgrade.—It is officially announced that the Italians having evacuated Antivari and Duicinna and the whole of the Montenegrin coast the Serbians have occupied the same. No foreign troops remain in Montenegro.

BRITISH FORCES IN PERSIA.

DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL REJECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd 2-30 p.m., June 22.

According to the "Daily Express" the Cabinet has decided to reject the demand for the withdrawal of British forces from Persia, which will be lent all military aid required.

PRINCE FIROUZ GOES TO PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 9-45 a.m. June 22.

The Persian Foreign Minister, Prince Firouz, has gone to Paris.

CALCUTTA RACING SEASON.

OPENING POST-PONED.

CALCUTTA, June, 21.

The opening day of the Calcutta Monsoon meeting has been put off to July 31st from July 24th. The fifth and last day of the meeting proper takes place on August 25th, Wednesday.

SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA.

There was no change yesterday in Sir Shapurji Broacha's condition of health, which continues to be critical.

RACE RIOT IN CHICAGO

FATAL SEQUEL TO "BACK TO AFRICA" MOVEMENT.

TWO WHITEMEN & ONE NEGRO POLICEMAN KILLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 22.

Chicago.—Two white men and one negro policeman were killed and several negroes wounded in a race riot following the reported burning of the American flag by the negroes demonstrating in favour of the "Back to Africa" movement.

SHIPPING COMPETITION.

EFFECT OF AMERICAN INCREASE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 22.

Interviewed by a press representative a leading London shipowner referring to the possible increased shipping competition from America said that if the American legislation excluded our ships from the American ports the American exporters would be the worst sufferers. American shipping could not run as cheaply as British on account of high wages and inefficient handling owing to want of experience. The shipowner expressed the conviction that the British shipowners need not be seriously perturbed at this combination of inexperience ashore and afloat under legislative shelter which would not have the approval of the majority of business interests.

REASONS FOR DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF COTTON GOODS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 22.

"The Times" learns from Manchester that the decline in the price of cotton goods was presaged by the failure of the far-eastern demand but the manufactured goods are not expected to be cheaper in the home market until the Spring.

LONDONDERRY DISTURBANCES.

POLICE AND FIREMAN ATTACKED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., June 22.

Disturbances on a lesser scale continued in Londonderry yesterday during the day and night. There was much smashing windows and looting. Policemen were beaten and firemen engaged in extinguishing an incendiary fire at a draper's shop were attacked and beaten. They took refuge in the police barracks. The crowd destroyed the fire-engine and the city now without fire appliances. One of the leaders of the Irish volunteers was sho dead early in the morning.

STEAMER COLLISION IN ENGLISH CHANNEL.

THE AUSTRALIA DAMAGED IN BOW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 9-45 a.m. June 22.

The British steamer, Australia from Antwerp and London for Bombay and Karachi collided to-day with the Plumleaf from Plymouth in the Channel. The Australia was damaged in the bow and is proceeding to Falmouth.

GERMAN INDEMNITY.

ITALIAN CLAIM FOR TWENTY PER CENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 11-50 p.m., June 22.

Paris.—Bertolini, the Italian delegate, on the Reparations Commission, stated in an interview, that at the Boulogne Conference Italy would claim twenty per cent. of the German indemnity.

SIR GEORGE AND LADY LLOYD IN MYSORE.

EXPECTED IN POONA ON THE 25TH INSTANT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 22.

Sir George Lloyd, and Lady Lloyd left Ootacamund at 11 a.m. to-day for Mysore *en route* to Poona. They motored down the ghaut in cars kindly placed at their disposal by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. They are expected to reach Mysore this evening, where they stay for a day as the guests of the Maharaja and leave Mysore by special rain to Poona, arriving there on the morning of the 25th instant.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

WHAT IT HAS DONE AND CAN DO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the public meeting which has been announced to be held to-morrow at the Madhava Bagh at which the Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya is to speak on the subject of the Benares Hindu University and over which His Highness the Maharaja Scindia Bahadur of Gwalior is to preside, and in which His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir will also be pleased to take part, it may be interesting to the public if I give them a little of my impression of a recent visit to the Benares Hindu University.

On the banks of the Ganges, land covering—an area of more than two miles, with roads marked out, and trees planted, with fine, stately buildings erected for the purposes of an Arts college, a science college, physics and chemical laboratories, engineering college, workshops, power-house, hostels for students and residential quarters for teachers, play-grounds for the purposes of physical exercise and recreation, libraries, lecture-halls and reading rooms—a good deal completed, more under construction and still more planned out, and contemplated to be constructed—this is a picture of this, one of the greatest universities of the world, which one day will be the citadel of Aryan civilisation.

To show that I do not stand alone in the opinion which I have expressed above, I reproduce here some of the opinions expressed by some others who have recently visited the University:

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND'S APPRECIATION.

In a letter sent to the Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, which was published in the "Leader" of Allahabad, the Hon. Sir Thomas Holland said:—

"Starting with the acquisition of a large and suitable estate, you have had the advantage of freedom from vested interests, and have wisely seized the opportunity of designing a layout of buildings for class rooms, hostels, staff quarters and play-grounds on ideal lines, thus providing for the healthy growth of a self-contained academic community, which is far enough from the city to be free of undesirable distractions. The construction of separate colleges for distinct faculties, with their attendant hostels and staff quarters, is especially a happy thought; for this allows of the concentration of closely related interest in distinct units, but still near enough to one another to admit of the expansion of a common, broadening academic atmosphere, and the maintenance of clubs and societies for the whole University. You thus get the advantages of specialisation without the drawbacks noticeable in many universities that are formed by the federation of independently founded colleges with their competing vested interests—academic financial and social.

"In consequence of our common experience of institutions that have grown haphazard, and have necessarily become modified, sometimes even recast, to suit surrounding local conditions, we are apt to be nervous in reposing faith in one that is planned on ideal lines, ready-made for inauguration in the adult stage. But if the planning is based, like that at Benares, on the experience of others, the risks of failure should be small; and, whatever the risk may be, it is advisable in a new University, as in many industrial enterprises to plan the operations on lines that will permit of large-scale developments without the necessity of reconstruction. What I saw of the buildings impressed me very favourably indeed. The class rooms and laboratories seemed to me to be thoughtfully planned, and, from the figures given to me on the spot, buildings of a high quality, pleasing in appearance and substantial in construction, are being produced at surprisingly low rates.

"The Engineering College, which is the most developed of all the units, interested me especially, because you have had there to face the question of compensating for the absence of large engineering works in the immediate neighbourhood. That practical training on commercial lines is essential for engineering and all technological studies is now generally accepted. You have thus had to decide between (a) the institution of laboratories imitating workshop conditions in technical respects only and (b) the construction of workshops designed to carry out operations on a commercial scale.

"Adoption of the latter alternative is naturally the bolder step to take; and, after giving considerable thought to your plans I have come to the conclusion that you have adopted the wiser course."

PROF. STANLEY JEVONS.

In an article published in the "Leader" Prof. Stanley Jevons, University Professor of Economics in the Allahabad University, also wrote:—

". . . . My last visit to Benares was nearly three years ago; and I then walked over a large part of the new site beyond the foundation-stone. On all this large site covering more than two square miles there were then no buildings whatever. I was surprised to see on my recent visit what a great change had taken place. The whole site has been laid out with roads and planted with trees. Many great buildings are in course of erection and some few completed.

"On coming to the site one sees first the Arts College and just beyond it the large laboratories and lecture rooms for physics and chemistry which will form part of the so-called College of Science.

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"Beyond the science buildings lies open ground on which the University library, museum and senate hall are to be built eventually, and on the further sides of this one sees what is obviously the engineering college, with the high roofs of its laboratories and a little smoke coming from chimney. Away to the right, across a wide open space, are two great long buildings in course of erection which I was told were the hostels. Still further away to the right of these, and also at the far end the site, are to be seen the newly erected bungalows for professors.

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"In the science buildings I find that extensive laboratories are being provided. I was particularly pleased to find that these are being equipped by the best firms in India who make a speciality of laboratory designs and fittings, I was told that the cost of contracts for both chemistry and physics laboratories amounted to Rs. 2,20,000. The engineering college and laboratory greatly impressed me. Here it was possible to see the new University already at work on its chosen site. The engineering college is in charge of Professor C. A. King who has come from Sibpur. He is an enthusiastic and careful teacher; and evidently a very capable administrator also. I found a mechanical drawing class of about thirty students in progress and watched not only students at work, but also their teachers, Prof. King and his Indian assistants. The Professor is not only a very thorough teacher, but he understands how to develop each student's individual capacity and initiative. He is doing magnificent work which will bear great fruit in the future by turning out young men of strong character and resourcefulness as well as excellent technical training.

"Guided by Prof. King, I saw the workshops fitted with many of the most modern machines and a large carpenters' shop where all the students must learn to make wooden articles with their own hands, which is a most excellent preliminary training for practical engineering. From the workshops I was taken into a great hall in course of erection where there was a huge overhead travelling crane. I was much astonished to learn that this was to be a complete electric generating station for supplying lighting power to the whole city of Benares as well as the University. It is being equipped with the most modern machinery, but of a varied character so that it may be of the maximum educational utility. This is a very bold undertaking and well illustrates the far-sighted manner in which plans for developing the University on its technical side have been laid.

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"The general impression left on my mind is one of great hopefulness for the future and of admiration for the energy which has carried this immense undertaking through to such an advanced stage in the short period of twenty months since building actually commenced."

MRS. ANNIE BESANT ON PANDIT MALAVIYA.

In an article in "United India", after describing how the Central Hindu College was established and grew and how Mrs. Besant and her colleagues "dropped their own plans" of having a University at Benares in favour of Pandit Malaviya's and "offered their beloved and well-established College as the nucleus of the proposed University", Mrs. Annie Besant said:—

* * * * *

"Great and splendid was the vision which had inspired Pandit Malaviya—a vision of a University on a vast estate of its own outside the ancient city, with many Colleges—Colleges of Arts and of Science, of Agriculture and Commerce, of Engineering and Technology, with workshops and power-house, with boarding-houses, and Senate Hall, and Temple, with Library and Museum, all planned out within a huge fane like whole, beautiful exceedingly, in noble Indian architecture, fragrant with memories of past tradition of Hindu learning and fraught with inspiration for the eager patriot youths of to-day, who with truth in unconsciously the vitalising air of Aryan Culture the pride in the mighty past, the hope of a glorious future. For long centuries to come shall this mighty monument of Indian genius, Indian sacrifice and Indian devotion stand, and learned men of generations yet unborn shall travel hither, and wonder that India in the very hour of her re-awakened Nationhood, had reared so great a witness to the strength of the life pulsing in her veins. And with this work will ever be interwoven the name of Madan Mohan Malaviya.

"The second Convocation was held in the old buildings on January 27, 1920, as said above and was presided over by the learned Pandit, the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The Chancellor is H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, who presided last year at the first Convocation.

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"I went over to the University site—where the then Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, laid the foundation-stone of the University in February, 1916—on the morrow of the Convocation, to see what progress had been made, and saw with delight the stately buildings which had arisen since my previous visit, when only outlines were, for the most part visible. But most hopeful of all was the sight of the youths and professors in engineering class-rooms and workshops already opened, and the vigorous zest with which wood and iron were being wrought into things of strength and beauty, of the joy in the creation of objects of flawless accuracy; and the knowledge that for youngmen thus trained to give their country what she needs to raise her into prosperity and power, there were waiting careers of usefulness and honour instead of the weary waiting for openings in overcrowded professions and the bitterness of frustrated ambitions and withered hopes.

"This is one of the ways in which India is being served my English readers, by her patriots and her politicians. For this Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who is the heart of all this, is a Brahmana of Brahmanas, orthodox and devout, of learning and of simple frugal life, and is the same Madan Mohan Malaviya who fought the Rowlatt Bill and denounced the Rowlatt Act, who rushed to the aid of the Punjab in the days of her agony, put the "Searching Questions" to the Indian Government, faced the sneers and gibes of the officials in the Supreme Legislative Council, who never flinched nor faltered before any odds. And he has been here these days as Vice-Chancellor of his University, as tireless in his great work of peace as he has been dauntless in the stress of the combat in the North. And the voice which had rung round the Council Chamber in wrath and in the pathos, in rebuke and in pity, was the same voice which, in the College Hall, in faultless, exquisite Samskrit, questioned the approved candidates whom he admitted to the degrees of the Hindu University, Benares. By him and by men like him is the New India being built.—Yours, etc.,

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

June 22.

HONOUR OF ISLAM.

NEED FOR PRACTICAL WORK.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

A huge mass meeting of the citizens of Allahabad was held in the Dairaeshah Ajmal under the presidency of Mr. Zahur Ahmad bar-at-law. About 400 Mahomedans were present. Mr. Zahur said that the time of making speeches was now over. They had reached a stage when nothing but real and practical work as enjoined by their religion was needed to save the religion itself. Mahomedans though degenerated in every respect compared to their ancestors still cherished the honour of their religion as dear as ever. Sacrifice, of whatever magnitude it be, would never fall short of expectation. After reminding them of the example of Maulana Fakhir and Hamid Ahmad he referred to the decision of the All-India Khilafat Conference which he exhorted them to act up to. He was confident that the middle and the lower classes will do their part whole heartedly. Islam had always owed everything to the poor and their help alone would be quite sufficient even at this juncture. The attitude of the upper classes—the class which included the title holders and office hunters and which was the product of over a century's efforts on the part of the bureaucracy was no doubt to a certain extent doubtful but if they succeeded in persuading even a small number of them to join the movement the seriousness of the situation will be brought home to the Government. As to the honorary offices, memberships of local boards and legislative councils etc. they should remember that these places are as a gift and trust from the people and when the people demand their resignation from them they had no right to ignore the demand.

ELECTION TO THE NEW COUNCILS.

The term of the present members of the Legislative Councils will soon expire and it was in their hands once again to return only such persons as their representatives in whom they had complete confidence, and who above all were ready to go with them in the present juncture. In short, they were to send only such persons who pledged themselves in unequivocal terms to the policy of non-co-operation in all its four stages as adopted by the Central Khilafat Committee and approved by the community. Those who refused to act according to the wishes of the people or equivocated, the speaker advised, should be discarded and ostracised.

In the end the speaker referred to the decision of the Government of Sir Harcourt Buttler to treat Shah Mohammad Fakir and Maulvi Hamid Ahmad as political prisoners. This had not removed their grievance, for their demand was that they should be released unconditionally but in these days of repression they would be thankful even for small mercies. Several speakers followed him in support of the non-co-operation movement.

BANK FRAUD CASE.

STORY OF FORGED CHEQUES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

At the High Court sessions to-day, Justice Greaves and a special jury were engaged in hearing what is known as the bank fraud case which the Crown counsel described as one of the cleverest cases of forgery and cheating that had ever taken place in Calcutta. In this case there were five accused one of whom Haridas Bannerjea is absconding. Another accused Haribhusan Mukherjee turned approver and the remaining three Pashupati Ghose, Jogendra Narain Mittar and Kali Churn Dey Mullick were placed on their trial. Each of the three accused were employed respectively in the Bengal National Bank, Allahabad Bank and Tata Industrial Bank in Calcutta. These men conspired with others to cheat the Calcutta banks by issuing forged cheques. The facts as alleged by the prosecution are shortly these: Haridas Banerjee opened an account in the name of B. C. Sen at the Bengal National Bank. On 22nd December last, one of the accused took a cheque book from the Tata Industrial Bank in the name of S. N. Mukherjee who had an account in that bank. On 17th March, a cheque for Rs. fifty thousand from this cheque book was made out in favour of B. C. Sen and purported to be signed by S. N. Mukherjee. That cheque was sent to the Bengal National Bank and credited to the account of B. C. Sen. One of the accused who was connected with the Bengal National Bank suppressed that particular cheque and did not send it that day to the Bengal Bank for clearance which it was his duty to do. The following morning B. C. Sen drew a cheque in his own favour on the Bengal National Bank for Rs. 45,000 and payment was made the same afternoon. That cheque was sent to the Bengal Bank for clearance when the fraud was discovered. Haribhusan Mukherjee when arrested by the police made a clean breast of the fraud and turned approver. On his statement Rs. 33,000 were recovered from the relations of Haridas Bannerjea the absconding accused. The approver was examined and cross examined at great length and the hearing is proceeding.

INDIAN WEATHER REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 22.

The depression from the Bay has moved to the North East of Central Provinces and the monsoon has extended in Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces. The depression may move further in a west north-westerly direction. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east Rajputana, Central India west, Central Provinces, west coast of Peninsula and Hyderabad and local in Bengal, west of United Provinces, Bombay, Burma, Bihar, east of United Provinces, Kashmir and south east Madras.

Forecast:—Extension in Bihar, United Provinces, Gujrat and decrease in Hyderabad.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

"CHINA—A THIRD PARTY."

WHY SHE CONSIDERS REFERENCE DEROGATORY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 9-45 a.m. June 22.

Peking.—China has sent Japan a memorandum on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, contending that the agreement between the two parties referring to a third party must be derogatory to that third party unless it is included in the agreement or consulted in the matter.

SIND NATIONAL COLLEGE.

GRADUATE COURSE IN COMMERCE.

The Principal of the Sind National College writes to us as follows:—

The Sind National College provides a four-year course leading to the Degree of *B.* Com. in commerce of the National University (of which Dr. Rabindranath and Dr. Subramanim are Chancellor and Pro-Chancellor respectively). In this Department the College aims at preparing its students to become accountants, auditors, bankers, reporters, secretaries, managers and proprietors of offices, shops and warehouses, business managers of mills and factories, advertising agents, commercial travellers and agents, teachers of commercial subjects, etc., besides providing them with university culture.

According to the syllabus of the National University the following subjects are prescribed for the Commercial Degree Course:

Book-keeping, Practical Banking, Commercial Arithmetic, Accountancy, Economics, Commercial Georgraph, Economics of Transport, Commercial Law, Statistics, Commercial Correspondence, Advertising and Salesmanship; besides the subjects compulsory for all National University undergraduates, namely: Indian Citizenship including Ancient and Modern Indian History, Religion, Physical Culture (Theoretical and Practical).

LIBERALISM AND LABOUR.

LORD HALDANE ON "FUTURE OF POLITICS."

Viscount Haldane, speaking on "The future of politics" at a Labour meeting in Stepney, in mail week, said the question might be asked, "What is your label?" He would give them the answer—he could not tell them for he did not know. It had been his fortune to work, and he was working now, with some people who were eminent in the Labour party over certain questions. He was brought up in the tradition of Liberalism, and Liberalism was a splendid spirit. The only thing that was wrong was that a good many Liberals had not got the ideas on industrial questions, which were necessary if they were to keep abreast of the demands of the time. That might in the end cure itself, but it involved a certain independence of attitude on the part of others.

How did he stand, continued Lord Haldane, towards the Coalition? Well every institution had good about it and the Coalition had given us some very good and valuable things. But the Coalition was a little like a troubled mill-stream. It brought down some useful bits and chips of wood, but it also brought a great deal of mud with it. The result was that towards the Coalition it was necessary to cultivate an attitude of detachment, ready to be grateful for the good things that came, but ready to be suspicious of the bad things which might come too."

"Labour is a young party," proceeded the speaker. "It has got some splendid enthusiasm behind it which will carry it a great deal further. But it is still too young to have a full consciousness of the enormous problems which are involved in carrying on the business of Government. You have got to live in successive Cabinets, as I did for ten years, to know what the problems are of which you hear nothing, but which are frightening in their complexity. No wise person would wish to occupy the Prime Minister's shoes. I don't think Labour and Liberalism are likely to make comfortable bed-fellows, at any rate for a very long time. What is important is that we should try to concentrate not by making terms or compromises, which will come to little, but by finding out some big common obects on which it will be possible for all progressive-minded people to work together. If you don't find them I don't know how long the Coalition will live. Probably as long as Methuselah, because there will be no alternative."—"The Times."

Mail steamer report.—Mail steamer reports strong monsoons with very high sea in the centre of the Arabian Sea.

The Maharaja of Mysore has waived the recovery of Rs. 1,313,611 due to the Durbar on account of the expenditure incurred by it during the war on the Mysore Imperial Service Troops.

DEVELOPMENT OF MESPOT.

"WE ARE GOING TOO FAST"

WARNING BY SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 22.

Sir George Buchanan, Consulting Engineer, who served with the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, from 1915-1917, and who reorganised the Port of Basra suggests in the course of a letter to "The Times" that we are going too fast in Mesopotamia and attempting far too much. He therefore suggests the adoption of the system of control similar to that used in the great Indian native States. It would then be sufficient to have European officers and garrisons at very few important towns. We should of course have to guard and maintain the lines of the river and the rail communication but the remainder of Mesopotamia would, in any case, presently be left to work out its own salvation gradually. We should also, even in parts under our own control, go slowly and refrain from forcing on the people, town Councils, drainage, water-supply and other paraphernalia of civilisation more especially as the people themselves are unable to pay the bills and we should exercise rigid control over the expenditure especially on public works. He does not believe in rapid development of Mesopotamia, but is of the opinion that by better administration there we can make success of the mandate and greatly reduce the expenditure.

CONGRESS OF GENERAL WORKERS.

DENOUNCES IMPERIALISM.

The "Daily Herald" writes as follows (May 28th):—

At the Congress of the National Union of General Workers yesterday, at Aberdeen, Mr. Polly (London), on behalf of the Metropolitan Water Board branch, moved that:—

"This Congress protests against and repudiates the hellish deeds perpetrated by the fiendish Government in India, Egypt, Ireland, and other places, and calls on the Labour Party to repudiate the agreements made by the present House of Thieves with any other capitalist Government."

Mr. Millar (London) said the only alternative to Imperialism was Socialism. London dockers, instead of passing resolutions, had stopped work, and refused to load certain vessels taking munitions to be used against Soviet Russia. While they were passing resolutions, their comrades were being murdered. This Government was backing Poland in order to get hold of the great resources of Russia.

The resolution was carried.

Resolutions demanding vigorous action to stop the Polish war have been passed by the Newcastle 16 Branch of the A.S.E., the Cardiff and district railway shopmen, and the Rowlands Gill Lodge of the Durhatm miners.

The General Council of the Transport Workers' Federation is expected to consider the whole question at its meeting at Southampton next week.

MOSCOW'S MESSAGE TO THE ALLIES.

AN INDICTMENT.

The following wireless message has been addressed by Moscow to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States:—

"The Soviet Republics of Russia and the Ukraine are free from any territorial ambitions, and have no aggressive designs whatever against other countries.

"Having nearly accomplished the final destruction of the internal enemy, who, supported by the Entente Governments, threatened the existence of the Soviets, they have devoted themselves to the great work of economic reconstruction and productive labour, which has absorbed all their energies.

"In spite of the fact that the Allied Soviet Republics of Russia and the Ukraine have made heroic efforts for the inauguration of peace negotiations with the Polish Government, the latter has launched a fresh attack against the two Republics. It appears, therefore, that those countries where the workers are not in power regard as a menace to themselves the fact that in another country the workers themselves are successfully managing their own affairs. No other explanation is possible of the sudden attack launched against the two Republics by Poland."

PAY OF SUBORDINATE SERVICES INCREASED.

COST OF SCHEME SEVENTY-SIX LAKHS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 22.

The scheme for revision of pay of subordinate establishments in the United Provinces has been sanctioned by the Government of India with effect from 15th March. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. seventy-six lakhs a year, and the rate of increase ranges between an average of 77 per cent. to 20 per cent.

PUNJAB TRAGEDY.

VICEROY'S RESPONSIBILITY.

HIS RECALL URGED.

The "Daily Herald" writes (May 28th) as follows:—

Every newspaper occasionally makes a big mistake. When that happens the journalistic tradition at its worst says (in a double sense), "Lie low," at its best—"How can we cover that up?"

That tradition we want to break. Yesterday we made a mistake; and in making it we did, unintentionally, serious injustice to the Secretary of State for India.

In summarising the 200 pages of the Hunter Committee's report, we overlooked the importance of the dispatch from Mr. Montagu to the Viceroy, in which he sets out the views of the Home Government on the conduct of the various officials implicated in the Punjab atrocities.

Of those views we give a summary on this page to-day. And we gladly recognise that they are in remarkable contrast to the Anglo-Indian official views of the Majority of the Hunter Committee. At the same time, Mr. Montagu's letter in no way affects one word that we have said about the Hunter Report itself. That report, we said, and we repeat, is a mandalous attempt to excuse a monstrous crime.

Mr. Montagu, on the contrary, not only emphatically condemns General Dyer and repudiates the whole theory of terrorisation upon which the General avowedly acted. He also lays it down definitely that throughout the Empire any use of the military in support of the civil power shall be based on the principle of the "use of minimum force."

That is a canon of which the observance in the past would have prevented many of the worst crimes of Imperialism. We trust that the Government sincerely intends to enforce its observance in the future.

It can only be enforced if those who violate it—the men whose conception of government is the use of "force without stint" upon every conceivable occasion—are, whenever they offend it, emphatically repudiated and effectively penalised.

That has been done to some extent in the case of General Dyer, who has been deprived of his command. But we would suggest to Mr. Montagu that General Dyer and a few subordinates must not be made the scapegoats for more exalted culprits.

General Dyer was the immediate author of the Amritsar massacre. But the responsibility for the use of "force without stint" and for the Prussianisation of India lies with Sir Michael O'Dwyer—who approved General Dyer's action—and with Lord Chelmsford himself.

The terror in the Punjab was but the logical consequence of the methods of administration which Sir Michael O'Dwyer practised and which Lord Chelmsford approved. It was the inevitable outcome of their policy of ruling India as a conquered country to be kept in submission by the sword.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer has left India, but the Viceroy remains—a symbol to all India that the reign of force still prevails, that the policy which brought the horror of Jallianwala Bagh is in fact unchanged.

It is a serious blemish upon Mr. Montagu's summing-up that he should have carefully exonerated, and even praised, these two men. So long as Sir Michael O'Dwyer remains uncondemned, so long as Lord Chelmsford remains as Viceroy, the disastrous impression of the Punjab terror on the minds of the Indian peoples will not be effaced by declarations of policy, however wise and however dignified.

AFTER AMRITSAR.

AN INSCRIPTION FOR JALLIANWALLA BAGH.

Mr. John Scurr, M. P., writes in the "Daily Herald."

The Hunter Commission has reported, the Government of India and the Secretary of State have made their comments, the All-India Congress Committee has reported, and Mr. B. G. Horniman has written his book. No one can plead ignorance concerning the salient facts.

But the people who were killed in the Jallianwalla Bagh can never be brought back to life. Because of this awful fact, I plead for reconciliation.

We can make things much worse than they are by pursuing a policy of recrimination. There is danger that Englishmen will breathe fire and sword against the "insolence" of rebellion. Indians will speak of "murderers" and tyrants.

As the years go on the actual facts will be obscured by the exaggeration of gossip. Already on the English side the legend of Englishwomen in peril is growing into a solid belief. The Anglo-Indian in his club will embellish the story until in a few years' time Dyer will be regarded as the saviour of British India.

Meanwhile the villagers will gather round the wells and the tale will be told, until at last it will be believed that every Englishman is an ogre thirsting for Indian blood.

Memorials will be erected which will only perpetuate the differences. Every Indian to-day feels it acutely when he sees or hears of the memorial at the Well of Cawnpore. Every Englishman will feel the same in the future when he sees or hears of the memorial in the the Jallianwalla Bagh.

Let England acknowledge that Imperialism founded on force is stupid.

Let India cease to mourn for her dead, if by their death they have destroyed for ever racial bitterness.

Let us clasp hands in a real friendship, and let us join in erecting the memorial at Jallianwala Bagh with the inscription:—

"Here England learnt the folly of force and Indians died to bring about a real friendship between the nations."

PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

CONDEMNED BY BHIWANI CITIZENS.

(From a Correspondent.)

At a public meeting of the citizens of Bhiwani, held on Saturday evening under the auspices of the local Congress Committee, nearly two thousand people attended. Mr. Desai presided. Resolutions fully endorsing the view of the All India Congress Committee meeting held at Benares and heartily supporting their resolutions in connection with the Hunter and Congress Committee Reports were passed. Speeches strongly condemning the Punjab atrocities, the actions of General Dyer, and the Administration of Sir Michael O'Dwyer were delivered, demanding their trial and the immediate recall of Lord Chelmsford. Full sympathy was shown with Turkey. Islam and their demands. The beggar question was taken up and it was decided to appoint a committee to visit places in the district and in the Punjab to collect evidence.

PROSECUTION FOR MURDER.

DYER AND O'DWYER.

"The Mahratta" writes (June 20th) as follows:—

Dr. Maniram of Amritsar intends to launch a prosecution of General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer, for wilful murder of his son, Madan Mohan, a boy only twelve years old, who was shot dead at Jallianwala Bagh. Looking to the justice that is meted out even in ordinary cases where the question to be decided is between a member of the ruling race and a member of the subject race, we have very little hope of success in such prosecution. Much less we expect justice in this particular case when we know that justice itself is already hand-cuffed and brought into requisition to serve political ends. It is the duty of the Government who are primarily responsible for bringing the offenders to book and dispense justice but when those responsible for discharging this duty are themselves a party to the offence, this much fairness cannot be expected of them. It becomes, therefore, the duty of private persons to expose to the world by failures in such cases, how justice is subordinated to political ends. We congratulate Dr. Maniram on his determination to prosecute these offenders and thereby prove the atrocity of these deed to the world.

HUNTER WHITEWASH.

WANTED ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

"India" writes:—

It is to the credit of whatever is decent in the public life of Great Britain that the publication of the Hunter Report has been awaited with such intense anxiety. After prolonged delay—for by now it has been before the India Council and the Cabinet for many weeks—it has at last appeared. The delay makes the disappointment caused by the terms of its Majority Report all the harder to bear. The Report is so much white wash; and its feeble censures, where it does censure, are in their futility almost as irritant in effect as the wholesale condonations of slaughter which make it one of the most shameful Governmental productions issued by any modern civilised Power.

The Majority Report is the unanimous production of the five European members of the Committee—Lord Hunter, Mr. G. C. Rankin, Mr. W. F. Rice, General Barrow and Mr. T. Smith. In arrangement it is an intentioned jumble of narrative, effects, analysis of statements, causes, and findings. If the object was to confuse the mind of the reader the authors may be congratulated upon success. Compared in form and style with French State documents it is a childish production, of which the English is meagre, jejune and devoid of grace and clarity.

WAS IT REBELLION?

Hence for purposes of clearness we propose to open our analysis by stating its answers to the two questions which an impartial or anti-Indian critics might begin by asking viz:—

1. Were the outbreaks the visible sign of rioting: or of rebellion: or of revolution?

2. Were the outbreaks connected in any treasonable manner with the Afghan War of May last?

As to the first, the Majority Report makes the following observations, the first occurring at the end of their criticisms upon General Dyer: "The action taken by General Dyer has also been described by others as having saved the situation in the Punjab and having averted a rebellion on a scale similar to the Mutiny. It does not, however, appear to us possible to draw this conclusion, particularly in view of the fact that it is not proved that a conspiracy to overthrow British power had been formed prior to the outbreaks. Earlier on, the Report says: "On the evidence before us there is nothing to show that the outbreak in the Punjab was part of a pre-arranged conspiracy to overthrow the British Government in India by force. On the other hand, the Punjab Government had been advised by their legal advisers that the Satyagraha movement amounted to an illegal conspiracy against the Government. . . . Apart from the existence of any deeply-laid scheme to overthrow the British, a movement which had started in rioting and become a rebellion, might be developed rapidly into a revolution." The Report cites with a certain amount of effect that Mrs. Besant had written to the "Time of India" on April, 18, 1919, that the acts of violence were not the actions of Satyagrahis, nor even of casual rioters, but of revolutionaries." It must however, be remembered that Mrs. Besant was writing far from the scene of the outbreak, so that the utterance was not of the ex cathedra variety, but a mere casual opinion.

AFGHAN WAR.

With regard to the Afghan War, the Report states:—

"On May 8 war with Afghanistan was declared. The Punjab Government were in possession of information which at the time seemed to point to a connexion between the outbreak of hostilities in Afghanistan and the rising in the Punjab. In explaining this, Mr. Thompson said:—"Of course the matter has not been cleared up yet, but the position we take up, is, that we put you in possession of the evidence we have, but we do not claim that it proves anything more than that the Amir took advantage of the troubles in India and that he had certain emissaries in India."

The 'elements, then, of treason at home and treasonable connexion abroad, were lacking. But the vengeance taken blended the ferocity of the St. Bartholomew with the more refined cruelties of the Spanish Inquisition. The Committee's analysis of the causes of the outbreak travels over familiar and to a large extent undisputed ground, and need not therefore be dwelt upon at length. It totally fails to visualise the impassioned resentment caused by the Rowlatt Legislation. It sweeps aside all the bitterness caused by the intensive War Loan and Recruiting Campaigns in the following words: It has been suggested that the methods of recruiting for the Army sanctioned by the Punjab Government were largely responsible for the unrest in the provinces previous to the outbreaks. In our opinion this proposition is not established or well founded. There is even less ground for attributing unrest in the Province to any action taken by the Government in connexion with the War Loan."

Of the Satyagraha movement, the Committee says: "We believe that Mr. Gandhi is honestly opposed to the employment of force or violence in the prosecution of his aims. But the general teaching of the doctrine of civil disobedience to laws to masses of uneducated men must inevitably tend to the breach of peace and disorder. Apart from the use of force, civil disobedience to laws if extensively preached and practised would mean the paralysis of Government." To this the Satyagrahist might aptly rejoin that if the Rowlatt Legislation was ever practised extensively it would mean the complete paralysis of ordinary civil life. To the one possibility Satyagraha opposed the other—but it was a possibility not an accomplished fact.

CONDONATION AFTER CONDONATION.

Mutiny and treason being eliminated what case remained for Dyerism and O'Dwyerism as vengeance? Feebly, haltingly, half diffident as to its own conclusions the Report ambles from place to place, following the Committee's itinerary, and condonation follows condonation in sanctimonius sequence. At Delhi 28, Indians were killed and 123 wounded: but it was "an error to enrol leading citizens as Special Constables" At Ahmedabad: "The measures taken by the authorities to deal with the disturbances were appropriate. The use of military force was unavoidable and the rioters alone were responsible for the casualties which ensued. The behaviour of the military was exemplary." At Viramgaum, where six Indians were killed and 18 were wounded and 27 rioters were convicted the "force used against the rioters" is described as "Certainly not excessive." At Amritsar, the Deputy-Commissioner "acted rightly . . . in carrying out the deportation orders quickly and quietly." Supra: "We consider that the Deputy Commissioner was right and had done no more than his duty when he resolved to prevent entrance into the Civil Lines by any such crowd (i.e., the one protesting against the deportations.)" Of the firing which ensued at 11-30 a.m. at Hall Bridge they state: "This resort to firing was completely justified as absolutely necessary in the circumstances and in no way exceeding the occasion." Of the second firing there at 2 p.m., they say: "The order to fire was rightly given . . . ." "The mob violence was anti-Government at every stage."

The Deputy Superintendent of Police who was in charge of 75 reserve men is censured for the ineffective handling of this force in language whose vigour may be compared profitably with that employed in criticising Dyer.

NO CLEAR COURSE.

Passing on to the immortal tragedy of Jallianwalla, the Committee are tossed hither and thither upon troubled waters and steer no clear course. "We think it distinctly improbable," they comment, ". . . notwithstanding what General Dyer said in his evidence (It is kind of them to save Dyer from himself!) that the crowd gathered on the Jallianwalla Bagh would have dispersed upon notice being made that they should do so, and much more likely that recourse to firing would have been necessary to secure obedience to his proclamation. . . notice to disperse would have afforded those assembled in ignorance of the proclamation and other people also an opportunity to leave the Bagh and should have been given. If the notice had been disregarded General Dyer would have been justified in firing on the crowd to compel it to disperse. In continuing to fire for so long as he did it appears to us that General Dyer committed a grave error. . . . We believe that he honestly considered that he was called upon in the discharge of his duty to take the extreme step which he did . . . .

"In continuing firing as long as he did it is evident that General Dyer had in view not merely the dispersal of the crowd that had assembled contrary to his orders but the desire to produce a moral effect on the Punjab. . . . In our view this was unfortunately a mistaken conception of his duty. If necessary a crowd that has assembled contrary to a proclamation issued to prevent or terminate disorder may have to be fired upon: but continued firing upon that crowd cannot be justified because of the effect such firing may have upon people in other places." As to attention (or lack of it) for the wounded, the Report calmly says: "It has not been proved to us that any wounded people were in fact exposed to unnecessary suffering from want of medical attention." The Report flatly traverses the statement that Dyer's action saved the situation in the Punjab and averted a rebellion on a scale similar to the Mutiny: this, we may own, is to its credit.

MORAL OBLOQUY.

For absolute ineptitude, compassion in the wrong place, for lack of proportion proving a callous indifference to the rights of humanity, an equal disregard of civilisation and the judgment of history the Committee's judgment upon Dyer will stand for all time in an isolation of moral obloquy long after the obscure names of its fabricators shall have passed into oblivion.

Picking up the threads of massacre one passes to Lahore, where of the firing on the Mall the Committee say, "Nothing short of firing would have been of any use. We approve. . . . . ." At the Lohari Gate, 15 Indians were wounded, Mr. Broadway having previously been stoned with bricks and mud. "The justification for this firing is obvious." At Hira Mandi, after mob stone-throwing "the greatest care (i.e., in firing) was taken and the least possible degree of force used." At Kasur, where Government buildings had been attacked, 57 shots were fired in all. . . . . four men died . . . others were wounded. "We uphold the decision to fire upon this mob and think that it should have been fired upon before the Deputy Superintendent of Police arrived."

At Gujranwala, following an attack upon the railway line and stone-throwing at Mr. Heron, the latter ordered his men to fire and himself fired his revolver: "We entirely approve his action." When the Post Office was burnt. . . . . "the acting Deputy Commissioner who was present refused to give liberty to fire. . . . . (he) appears to us to have committed an error."

"It appears to us that, in the circumstances, the decision to use bomb-carrying aeroplanes at Gujranwalla on April 14, was justified . . . the urgency and the extremity of the need for prompt dispersal of the rioters is incontestible. The bombs were not only justified but in our view were invaluable. . . . . the swiftness with which an aeroplane can arrive at the scene of disorder, the large measure of immunity of attack from the ground and its independence of all external aid in getting there, are advantages which must always count heavily and in no country more so than in India. . . . Major Carberry's action in firing with his machine-gun upon the crowds in the streets of Gujranwalla does not appear to us excessive. . ."

In face of all this it appears a little hard to jump so heavily upon poor Lieutenant Dodkins for the use of one single bomb, which he failed to justify, on April 15.

It seems almost needless after all this to state that the firing from the armoured train in the Sangala neighbourhood elicits a warm-hearted approval. "This officer (i.e., Rai Sahib Lala Sri Ram Sud) appears to us to have acted in a different situation with promptitude and decision."

O'DWYERIAN REGIME.

A DEFENCE AND A REPLY.

The following correspondence appeared in the Westminster Gazette" in mail week.:—

o the Editor of the "Westminster Gazette."

Dear Sir,—Mr. Patel is entitled to his own opinion of the report of the Hunter Committee, but his antipathy to Sir Michael O'Dwyer has led him to make statements (in the interview reported in your issue of May 27) about that administrator which ought not to go unanswered. Mr. Patel affirms that Sir Michael's "oppressive methods of government in the Punjab, including those used for recruiting and raising War Loans," etc., . . . "largely contributed to the subsequent deplorable events." With regard to this, it will be observed that the Hunter Committee expressly exclude recruiting methods from the causes of unrest in the Punjab, and it is only necessary to point out that recruiting was not carried on in the towns, and that the disturbances were practically confined to the towns, and certainly originated in the towns. As for the War Loans, it is in the highest degree unlikely that anything but an infinitesimal proportion of the riotous mobs had ever been troubled by demands for subscriptions to the loans. Sir Michael's supposed "hostility to those who urged reform and carried on a constitutional agitation for that purpose." is a matter of opinion on which much might be said for which I have no space at present; but when Mr. Patel speaks of Sir Michael's "determination to put down constitutional agitation by means of the Rowlatt Act," he is talking arrant nonsense. The Rowlatt Act was expressly designed to deal with political crime, not agitation; it can only be enforced in any given area after due proclamation of the fact by the Viceroy, and never has been enforced anywhere in India upto the present. In any case, as the Act was only passed in March last year, and Sir Michael knew he would vacate office in a few months time, his suppposed determination to misuse the Act could not have been a very serious menace to anybody. Among other points, Mr. Patel says Sir Michael was responsible for the proclamation of martial law after the disturbances had ceased, but as the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee, the Government of India, and Mr. Montagu all agree that martial law was justified by the seriousness of the situation at the time, it is hardly necessary to argue the point at length. It may not be generally known, however, that Sir Michael's appeal to the Government of India to proclaim martial law had to be sent to Simla by wireless because all the telegraph wires had been cut. That will give some idea of the gravity of the situation at the time, and he fact that no serious outbreak of fresh disorder occurred after the institution of martial law (though there were several minor disturbances even after that date) may just as well be adduced as evidence of the efficacy of the measures adopted.

One last point. Mr. Patel charges Sir Michael with responsibility for the indiscriminate use of bombs. Bombs were only used on two occasions, both at Gujranwala, and the Majority Report adduces conclusive justification for their use when troops were not available at the moment.—Yours, faithfully,

E. H. HARDY,
Editor, the "Civil and Military Gazette",
(Lahore.)

METHODS IN INDIA.

Sir,—The Civil and Military Gazette" has been such a notorious supporter of Sir Michael O'Dwyer in his oppressive methods of government in the Punjab, and has itself consistently pursued the policy—even before the days of Sir Michael O'Dwyer—of opposition to constitutional reform and attacks on the educated classes, that the only surprising thing about Mr E H Hardy's hastening to the defence of Sir Michael is his audacity in attempting to show that Sir Michael O'Dwyer has not been guilty of this policy and these methods. Mr. Hardy's organ championed hem in India, why is he so anxious to disavow them in England?

It would take up more space than I can ask for to show in detail how true is the description of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's policy given by me to your interviewer. But the record is there for all who care to read it. Has Mr. Hardy troubled to read the chapter on "Sir Michael O'Dwyer's Administration" in the report of the Commissioners appointed by the Punjab Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress to investigate the occurrences in the Punjab last year? I should like to see his detailed answer to that. I will only refer here to:—

1. Sir Michael's Memorandum on the question of Constitutional Reforms, published with the Government of India's despatch of March 5, 1919, in which he states that "the demands (for reform) emanate from a small but not quite disinterested minority, naturally enough eager for power and place," describes the agitation for reforms as the clamour of troublesome politicians, and quotes Burke's passage about "half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern making the field ring with their importunate cries."

2. His vilification of the educated classes in his speech in the Imperial Council on September 13, 1917, for which he was compelled to apologise by the Viceroy, and his repetition of the offence in the following month in an aggravated form when in the security of his own province.

3. His comparison of the Home Rule movement with the Ghadir revolutionary movement, the object of which was to sever the British Connexion.

4. His contemptuous dismissal of a proposal for reform in his own province by the quotation in his speech to a public deputations; "for forms of government let fools contend."

One could quote almost from the speeches which he ridiculed proposals for constitution-reform, and gibed at and insulted those who put them forward. As for the Rowlatt Act, his ruthless use of the Defence of India Act and every other repressive law for the suppression of constitutional agitation and legitimate political propaganda left Indians in no doubt as to what use Sir Michael O'Dwyer thought should be made of such an Act. It is true that the Act is ostensibly to deal with revolutionary movements—not merely "political crime," as Mr. Hardy says Indians are under no illusions as to that. The decision as to what constitutes revolutionary or anarchical as distinct from ordinary political movements rests with the executive, and on their fiat the Rowlatt Act can be brought into operation in any area at any moment. Of course they are not using it now. They dare not. But it is there, and if it remains we know how the O'Dwyers and Chelmsfords, or their successors, will use it as soon as this country has relapsed into its customary state of apathy towards Indian affairs. We have had plenty of experience to teach us, especially in the Punjab under Sir Michael O'Dwyer.

Mr. Hardy says methods used for recruitment and raising war loans could not have contributed to subsequent deplorable events, because disturbances were confined to the towns and recruitment was confined to the districts. Really, Mr. Hardy and his friends cannot have it both ways. The whole case of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his military fire-eaters, supported vigorously by the "Civil and Military Gazette," was that the province was seething with rebellion, that there was a widespread conspiracy, that the Punjab had to be saved, that General Dyer at Amritsar was in danger of being isolated. That is their case, not ours. But, right or wrong, it was the justification for declaring martial law over large areas and pursuing methods of terrorism for six weeks, amid the plaudits of the "Civil and Military Gazette" and its Anglo-Indian contemporaries. If disturbances were confined to the towns, why was all this necessary?

To make my own point clear regarding this and perhaps it was not quite clear in the interview—I desired to point out that the methods of recruitment and raising of War Loans had contributed largely to the subsequent deplorable events, by the part they played in creating the state of bitter discontent which made the disturbances possible. But, if anyone wants to know all about Sir Michael O'Dwyer, methods of recruitment and raising of War Loans, I would refer him again to the Congress Sub-Committee's Report, which Mr. Hardy, perhaps, has not read.

Whatever the Hunter Majority Report may say, it is a fact that martial law was proclaimed several days after the disturbances ceased and order had been restored, and even the Majority Report and the Government of India admit that the propriety of its prolongation is open to question. The Minority Report holds that it was not justified at all, and so does the very important Report of the Congress Committee, which deals not only with the official evidence heard by the Hunter Committee, but the testimony of 1,700 non-official witnesses. Whatever the Hunter Majority may think and the Government condone, I think Mr. Hardy will find it difficult to persuade the British people that the indiscriminate use of bombs from aeroplanes on unarmed crowds, to say nothing of peaceful peasants in their fields, can be justified by the canons which should govern the conduct of civilised Governments.

Apologising for taking up so much of our space.

I, am,
Yours truly,
V. J. PATEL.
General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and Member of the Supreme Legislative Council in India.
161-163, Temple-chambers, Temple-avenue, London, E.C.4.

Another Peshawari Mahomedan has been arrested in Burdwan in connection with the murder of Colonel Tufnel. (A.P.)

The O. S. N. steamer Ganges-maru left Kobe on the 18th inst., for Bombay via usual ports.

NO OIL MONOPOLY.

SIR A. GEDDES DENIES RUMOURS

BRITISH POLICY DEFINED.

Sir Auckland Geddes made his first public appearance in New York as British Ambassador in mail week, at a banquet given for him by the Pilgrims of the United States, writes the New York correspondent of "The Times."

His plea for American help in restoring order to the world, or at least an understanding of "what we are attempting to do and how great our burden is," aroused cheers.

The Ambassador spoke in the frankest terms of various questions whereupon our actions have been misunderstood and our policy misrepresented. Merrily he explained that he had left his packet of wool at home, and therefore could not pull it over the Pilgrim's eyes, and, observing that as a Scot he was capable of regarding England "objectively," he declared that "great spiritual forces are at work there."

He took exception to the widely-published stories that Great Britain has acquired an oil monopoly and proposes to "hold the world to ransom."

He declared that 70 per cent. of the world oil output comes from American soil, and all of this is subject to Government control as an emergency.

Sixteen per cent. of the world's oil comes from Mexico and three-quarters of this is controlled by American capital. In addition, your countrymen either secured production or prospected in 10 other countries. The British Empire's production is about 2½ per cent. of the present world supply, while the supply of Persian oil controlled by British capital is about 2 per cent.

In Palestine the Jews will own their own home sheltered by the shield of Britain. In these two countries Britain, as trustee for the League, has forbidden all surveys and acquisition of oil rights till new Governments had been constituted. This interdict applies equally to British subjects and nationals of all other countries.

The Ambassador denied the story that we are building a pipe line to Baghdad or from Mosul to Haifa, and explained the meaning of the allegations that we had excluded all foreigners from the exploitation of oil on our territories. He pointed out that this was true only of the British Isles, because the oil there was nationalised, but of little importance, as practically no oil was there.

As for the charge that the Government was negotiating to secure the control of the Shell companies, that was a mistaken idea, arisen from the fact that the Government has shares of the Anglo-Persian Company, which, it has fostered so as to have a sure supply of oil for the Navy. Sir Auckland observed:—

The British companies are said to be very active. I hope they are. But fair competition is not a crime. . . . I can see no prospect of any consolidated group of British interests acquiring monopolistic control of the world's oil. If I could I should say, without hesitation, I believe that to be as undesirable from the point of view of peace and human welfare as it would be for any nation to have a monopoly of coal.

Sir Auckland Geddes also exploded another myth which has been assiduously circulated—namely, that we are preventing American ships from getting oil at British bunker stations. He said:—

The statement is based on the termination of a very special privilege. During the war the Admiralty permitted Allied merchant ships to draw on Royal Naval stocks of oil. That continued till May 1, since when no merchant ship of any nation has been allowed the privilege. The British mercantile marine does not expect to be allowed to draw on these naval stocks, yet we have been heavily attacked for not allowing American ships to do it. It is really absurd.

The Ambassador then briefly reiterated what he had said about Ireland when he arrived, and dismissed the theory that Britain was seeking to pool the war debts of Europe and draw the United States into the pool. Europe was in desperate financial difficulties, but that was not the way we were seeking. What the British people were determined to do, in spite of all difficulties and disappointments, was to go steadily forward and secure peace and disarmament in Europe. They were determined to build up a new prosperity in Europe and construct, if they can, some sort of a League of Nations—not bothering much about a particular pattern—to which nations can appeal for justice. "Won't you who at the end helped so mightily in the war now help to gather the real fruits of victory?"

FATAL ACCIDENT TO TWO AVIATORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 19.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes that he has received news of a very sad air fatality at Heliopolis in which Air-Commodore Groves lost his life together with his observer. It appears that the Commodore intended to fly to Kantera on a tour of inspection. For this purpose he had a Bristol machine which he took off quite well, but when it had risen between 100 and 150 feet the engine failed. Commodore turned in order to make a landing, but, as always happens in such cases, the machine became uncontrollable, and as he was not high enough up he could not regain control before the machine crashed to the earth. The observer was killed outright and the Commodore, who was extricated, was very seriously wounded and unconscious. He died two hours later, without regaining consciousness.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

KHILAFAT AND PUNJAB TRAGEDY.

MR. S. IYENGAR'S REVIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 21.

Presiding over the 26th session of the Madras Provincial Conference held at Tinnevelly, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar said that year 1915 saw the beginning of a great and stirring chapter in the political history of India. The volume and intensity of the constitutional struggle for freedom they have been engaged in, its pace, its tone and its duration and the high level of spirituality on which it has been conducted, all afford the most convincing demonstration of the complete fitness of India to take her place as a fully self-governing part of the Empire. Political-mindedness and political activity were no longer confined to the educated classes but had spread to the landholding and mercantile communities and also right through to the masses.

REFORM ACT.

Referring to the Reform Act, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that no responsible school of Indian politicians claimed to-day that the Act, is adequate and satisfactory. The safeguards, checks and other provisos provided in the Act and the rules made under it seriously curtail the apparent powers conferred upon the ministers and upon the representatives of the people. After criticising the Reform Act and the reform rules at length, he said that the financial arrangements proposed between the Government of India and Madras were grossly unfair to Madras and the contribution insisted upon from her in the first and subsequent years of new dispensation was apparently to serve as a reminder to them of the sins of the Madras Government in the past in not having utilised the surpluses properly.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Discussing the nationalist attitude towards the reforms, he said that the Congressmen could fully avail themselves of the Act and will work it as far as possible so as to give the Reforms every chance of success. They refused to have their fitness tested by the way in which they worked the Act and they disclaimed all responsibility for its failure. They did not accept any one as the judges of their fitness nor can they rest content for ten years or for any other period of time with fractional responsible Government what has been conceded to them and cease to press for their birth-right. Further a statutory declaration of rights as demanded by the Congress is an indispensable condition of further constitutional progress. Dealing with rallying the moderates, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that any official attempt to mould political parties and any official preference for any group of politicians will only rouse the majority of the people keenly to resent any such acts and to become more radical than ever.

MARTIAL LAW IN THE PUNJAB.

On the question of martial law in the Punjab, he said that it was wholly unjustifiable notwithstanding its approval in the despatch of the Secretary of State. The saddest feature of the Punjab tragedy was that it had not aroused the indignation of the English men in India against those orders and official excesses which offended against every canon of Christianity. The inhuman conduct of General Dyer at Jallianwala Bagh had horrified the whole of India and had produced deep resentment in the people. Sir Michael O'Dwyer was responsible for the whole maladministration and ought to have been exemplarily dealt with. One much needed lesson from the reports of the Rowlatt Committee, Hunter Committee and other Committees was that no committee or commission on any critical question of administration or of policy touching India or relating to the conduct of authorities or officials in India should consist of a majority of Europeans or officials, whether Indian or English.

KHILAFAT.

Regarding the Khilafat question Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that it did not appear that Mahomedan opinion was fairly unanimous as to what form of agitation should now be adopted. As the question primarily concerned the Mahomedans and it was not desirable that the Hindus should take the sides with one section or another of the Mahomedans in this matter. The Muslim League must meet and decide as to any special form of support which the Mahomedans as a whole required from their Hindu brethren. On non-cooperation Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said that he would not express his opinion on that controversial question but would await the decision of the Special Congress.

He concluded by cautioning labour that frequent and unreasonable strikes will prevent or retard extensive industrial development without which labour cannot prosper.

PEACE TREATY WITH TURKEY.

BY SYUD HOSSAIN.

(From "La Republique Francaise.")

The Turkish Treaty, long waited for, was last handed to the Turkish Delegation on half of the Allies on Tuesday last. Speaking from the Mahomedan point of view, the event is one to be welcomed if only because it serves to put an end to the agony of suspense and speculation under which the Muslim world has laboured for very many months past. The nature of the Treaty moreover is such that it must definitely clear the air by removing all possible doubt or misunderstanding in regard to the real intentions and motives of the Great Powers not only towards the future of the Ottoman Empire, but also the world of Islam at large.

[illegible] and France has [illegible] memorable friends and admirers among all the Islamic people as well as in India—cannot but deplore that the singularly thankless and graceless task of handing over one of the most amazingly unrighteous documents in all history should have been undertaken by a French Prime Minister, and it is not less deplorable that M. Millerand should have entered into the spirit of the transaction with such zest as to have addressed certain observations to the plenipotentiaries of the Ottoman Empire which will take rank among the masterpieces of diplomatic cynicism of all time. Referring to the decision of the Allied Powers to maintain the so-called sovereignty of the Sultan at Constantinople, M. Millerand said, "This decision emphasises their desire to conclude with the Ottoman Empire a just treaty which takes into account the legitimate rights, interests and aspirations of Turkey—a peace based on the principles of right, liberty and justice for the victory of which the Allies fought."

INCREDIBLE CANT.

It is only necessary to refer to the provisions of the Treaty to discover the incredible cant and monstrous perversion of language which M. Millerand has been guilty. The provisions of the document which was handed the Turkish Delegates on behalf of the Great Powers constitute in fact the negation of justice alike in a national and international sense, as well as of the "legitimate rights, interests and aspirations," not only of Turkey but of the Moslem world. If the Treaty really based on the principles to which M. Millerand referred, then the meaning of such historic terms as "right," "liberty," and "justice", will have to be fundamentally revised. The world may as well be invited henceforth to take black as white without evincing any particular surprise at the implied creation of the new synonyms!

It is not necessary for me to discuss the general character of the Treaty beyond saying that no more ruthless and cynical instrument could have been devised for the emasculation of a once great empire, the deliberate degradation of its people, and the unbridled exploitation of its territories. I shall content myself by referring to those aspects of the Treaty which have a direct bearing on the future of the Caliphate.

The Delegation, of which I am a member, was sent to Europe by the people of India, who include 70 million of Musselmans, charged to lay before the Governments and peoples of the Allied Powers the religious obligations of the Moslems and the national sentiment of India in respect of the settlement of peace with Turkey, and we formally presented our case in due course to the British Prime Minister, as well as to the French Foreign Office, so that there could be no pretence of ignorance or possibility of misunderstanding either in London or in Paris regarding what the Moslems position is. We intimated, in accordance with our mandate, to the British and French Governments that a strong and independent Caliph was indispensable to the religious, cultural, and political existence of Islam, and consequently the Moslem world could never acquiesce in any dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. The great Powers have honoured the binding religious obligations of their millions of Moslem nationals—Great Britain has roughly 100 million Moslems within her empire, and France about 35 millions—by attempting to reduce their spiritual head to the position to an ignominious figurehead, whom, moreover, is sought to consign to eternal impotence together with the permanent coercion into abject servitude and stagnation of the great and brave nation to which he belongs. Again, the Mussulmans of India asked, not only in their own behalf, but in the name of all their co-religionists of what ever sect or clime, that the Holy Land of Islam should remain inviolate as heretofore. We submitted both to the British and French Governments that according to the law of Islam, Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem must remain in the direct custody of the Caliph, and that no form of non-Moslem control could possibly be tolerated by Moslems over the area known as "Jazirat-ul-Arab." These are requirements which form an integral part of the practice and obligations of the Islamic faith, and in respect of which there is no earthly possibility of any compromise or surender so far as the Moslem peoples are concerned. The Great Powers, represented and propelled by the combined wisdom of the "Big Three," have again honoured the solemn religious obligations of one-fifth of mankind by seeking to compel the Caliph to abdicate his own inalienable wardenship of the Holy Places in favour of the King of the Hejaz, and by conveniently bequeathing to one another mandates for Syria and Mesopotamia—which amounts, as the Moslems view it, to the inauguration for all practical purposes of Christian domination over the Holy Land of Islam.

All these unconscionable proposals constitute a new world-problem of incalculable gravity and extensive ramifications, and irrespective of what attitude the Turkish Government may choose to adopt towards them, it is only right that the French public should realise that the Moslem conscience can never become reconciled to them.

PLEDGES BROKENT.

For the rest, I may give only one example of the manner in which the solemn pledges of Allied statesmen to their own peoples have been observed in the actual drawing up of the Treaty. On January 5, 1918, Mr. Lloyd George, claiming to speak in the name of the whole Empire, made a categorical declaration which for the last two years has been regarded by the people of India as a binding promise to which the honour of England was pledged. The British Prime Minister said: "Nor are we fighting to deprive Turkey of its Capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race. Turning to the Treaty, one finds this solemn promise fulfilled by the transfer of the whole of Thrace, with the exception of a small strip around Chataldja, to Greece, together with the virtual transfer of other extensive territories of the Ottoman Empire, no less "predominantly" Turkish in race and Moslem by religion, to Greek sovereignty—the same Greeks whose atrocities upon Moslems on the occasion of their occupation of Smyrna may be found fully recorded in the report of the Inter-Allied Commission, which, however, the British Government attempted to suppress. This sort of arrangement is "peace-making" with a vengeance! Fortunately there can be little doubt that there is not the slightest possibility of the Allied proposals commending themselves to the acceptance either of the Moslem world or of the vast majority of the peoples, as distinct from the Governments, of the European nations.

This Treaty will fall by the weight of its own rapacious injustice, but it is necessary that it should also be formally repudiated by all decent-minded and right-thinking people, irrespective of race or religion, interested in the welfare of humanity and the future peace of the world.—"India."

MORTAL BLOW TO ISLAM.

"India" writes:—

If Mr. Montagu is a sincere man, as those who claim to know him best assert, he should be the most unhappy man in England to-day. With the publication of the terms of the Peace Treaty with Turkey disappears the last hope of pacification of the sorely tried Indian people, whose betrayal is now complete. There can be no expectation of a sympathetic atmosphere for the working of reforms in the face such a contemptuous and cold-blooded flouting of the sentiments and religious convictions of seventy million Indian Mussulmans and the much larger mass of their Hindu fellow-countrymen, to whom this betrayal is an almost equally vital concern.

Let us just state as briefly as plain words will allow the crime, for it is nothing less, of which the Prime Minister and his colleagues have been guilty. They secured the loyalty and obtained the aid of the Indian Mussulmans in the war with Turkey by reiterated pledges of the most solemn and binding character, involving the preservation of the integrity of the Khilafate, the due protection of the Holy Places of Islam, and respect for the religious obligations imposed upon every Mahomedan; they accepted the sacrifices of Mahomedan blood and treasure, and by those sacrifices achieved victory in Palestine, Arabia and Mesopotamia. When they are faced with the responsibility of fulfilling their pledges, the full significance of which they never seem to have troubled to understand, they have shamelessly abandoned every obligation by which they were bound to the Indian Mahomedans, and proceeded to impose upon Turkey terms which not merely destroy the Turkish Empire and make of the Turkish people helots to be bound for ever to the chariot-wheels of the Allied Powers, but strike a mortal blow at the integrity of the Khilafat and trample ruthlessly on all the most cherished essentials of the Islamic religion. This is done, th Preamble of the Treaty tells us, for the betterment of humanity. But it is an open and unabashed scramble for Imperialistic aggrandisement, for oil, for lands to exploit, for domination. England, France, and Italy swallow all they can hold or want and give the rest to Greece—to Greece, which caused the Allies more anxiety and trouble during the war than any other factor, not openly hostile, and only abandoned her neutrality at the eleventh hour in the face of a naval demonstration! to Greece vast tracts of predominantly Turkish territory are handed over, as though the Council of Three had been seeking after satiating themselves, for some gratuitous means of making the insult an injury to the followers of Islam as deep and as brutal as human thought could devise.

"A MERE MOCKERY."

Nothing is to be left of Turkey, nothing of the temporal power of Islam. The nominal suzerainty of the Sultan will remain in Constantinople but it will be a mere mockery. The Sultan will be a prisoner in his own capital, which will be as closely the grip and under the control of the Allies as it is now. The Turks may not have a navy, they may not have an air service, they may not have an army; a bodyguard for the Sultan and a gendarmerie for th maintenance of internal order, under Allied supervision and control, is the limi of armed force to be allowed; they may not import or manufacture arms or munitions except under license from the Allies. Their finances are to be reorganised and controlled by the Allies; their judicial system is to be reformed according to Allied notions of what is fit. The minutest consideration or provision is not omitted i making it absolutely certain that there shall not be the least possibility of escape or relief from the bonds which are to bind them hand and foot. The only strip territory left to them in Europe is the little piece which holds the reservoir which gives Constantinople its water supply. The Straits, of course, are taken and handed over to an International Commission, on which Greece, and Bulgaria, even will be represented, but Turkey not! Greece is administer a special area round the city of Smyrna, Greece is to have Thrace and the islands, Armenia is to be free and independent; Syria and Mesopotamia are to be under mandatories (France and England, of course): England will be the mandatory for Palestine; the Hejaz is to be independent; and Turkey is to recognise the *status quo* in Egypt, the Sudan, Cyprus Morocco, Tunis, Libya, and the Aegian Islands. That is the end of Turkey and the Turks, of whom the Viceroy in a message to Indian Moslems, which he had better have left unsaid, expresses "the confident hope that a Turkey regenerate and full of hope and strength will stand forth in the future, as in the past, a pillar of the Islamic faith." What with being told that all this has been done for the "betterment of humanity," and is in accordance, with the high principles that have dictated the other peace treaties, and this final assertion that the dead have only been slaughtered in order that there may be a dazzling resurrection, one may be pardoned for wondering whether he should tremble for his own or the other person's sanity. But glance at the map which appears on this page suffices to reassure such doubts. is all explained by oil!

GRAVE CONSEQUENCES.

But we cannot believe that Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, in their reckless sacrifice of the affection and loyalty of the Indian people in order to make the oil safe for the Empire, have fully reckoned, or ever thought to reckon, the consequences. To our mind they will be more grave almost than one dares to say in plain language. It is not only Turkey that is killed, it is not only Islam at whose a mortal blow has been struck. Oil will be of little value to the British Empire when she is bleeding from the wound they have given her in her most vital part.

What is Mr. Montagu going to do to bring home to the Government and the people the tragedy of the awful blunder that has been committed? Will he have the courage to resign and lead a crusade for the vindication of the principles with which his honour, as a Minister, are so closely bound?

KHILAFAT AND KING EMPEROR.

(Continued from page 6.)

but a sense of duty obliges me to place them before the public as I find there is stupendous ignorance prevailing here with respect to the power of the sovereign, it being generally believed that. His Majesty is only a titular Head. I feel sure their publication will do good, at the present time when it is more than ever necessary that the Indians in general and the Moslems in particular should know what a deep debt of gratitude they owe to their sovereign.

Some incidents.

In 1890 Mr. Hall Caine wrote a play entitled "Mahomed" for Sir Henry Irving who desired to produce it on the Boards of the Lyceum. I was in England at the time, and the news having come to my knowledge I wrote a letter to the "Times" protesting strongly against the personation of the Prophet on the stage in the capital of the greatest Mahomedan power in the world, pointing out the excitement and unrest which this outrage upon Islam would cause among Her Majesty's Mahomedan subjects in India and indeed throughout the Mahomedan world. The late Sir George Birdwood and Sir Lewis Pelly entered the lists against me, in defence of the performance, asserting freedom for the stage and pointing out the absurdity of the Mahomedans in objecting to a historical representation of the Prophet when, in a Mahomedan country like Persia, the Prophet himself and his God were represented annually during the Moharrum in a Passion Play of the tragedy at Kerbella. His Excellency the Persian Minister in London wrote to the "Times" contradicting the statements of the two gentlemen and declaring that the Prophet and the Deity were never represented during the Moharrum in any part of Persia as such an act was a heinous sin in the Shariat. Nevertheless the popular feeling in England was in favour of Sir Henry Irving and he was determined to give the play a few months run on the boards of his theatre. The news reached the ears of His Majesty Sultan Abdul Hamid who, in his capacity as the Khalifa of Islam, protested through His Excellency Rastum Padshah, Turkish Ambassador at the Foreign office against the proposed performance of the play, and also wrote a private letter to Her Majesty Queen Victoria to use her influence against the perpetration of such a sacrilege in the Capital of the British Empire.

The piece could not be censored as it did not transgress any of the existing rules. The Queen's personal influence was used as nothing else would have succeeded. Sir Henry Irving who was a great favourite at Court having learnt of Her Majesty's strong disapprobation of the play himself abandoned the idea.

Hardships of Moslem pilgrims.

In the year 1892 some Indian Mahomedan pilgrims to Mecca sent a memorial to Queen Victoria setting forth the hardships experienced by them in their journeys in the Holy Land, pointing out in clear terms that their person and property were never safe at the hands of the Beduins and that the Sheriff of Mecca himself was at the bottom of all their trouble. I forwarded the petition to Her Majesty. The Queen drew the attention of Lord Salisbury at the time Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister, to the subject and desired to know if the Foreign office was aware of the sufferings of the Indian pilgrims and if any measures were taken to remove them. Lord Salisbury informed Her Majesty that the subject was of frequent correspondence between the Foreign Office and the Sublime Porte. It seemed to him that the Porte itself was unable to control the unrully Beduins and that the Indian Mahomedans were themselves unwilling that the British Government should ask for compensation or adopt coercive measures against the Sultan and his Government because of his spiritual Headship. Her Majesty suggested that a friendly letter from Herself to Sultan Abdul Hamid in his capacity as Caliph, might produce good results and with the concurrence of the Prime Minister, the Queen wrote to the Sultan requesting him to interest himself personally in the matter of the pilgrims as they seem to be helpless in the Holy Land. The Queen also desired Lord Salisbury to see me in connection with the subject as the following letter would show:—

Hatfield House,
June, 20, 1892.

I am informed by Her Majesty the Queen that you wish to see me. I shall be in London at 20 Arlington Street on Tuesday between 12 and 1 in the morning and I shall be very happy to see you then if that time suits you.

Salisbury.

In my interview with His Lordship I classified the grievances of the Indian pilgrims in two divisions:—First those which pertained to the British Government and secondly those for which the Turkish Government was responsible. With respect to the first he promised that the Foreign Office, the India Office and the Board of Trade would take concerted measures to improve the lot of the pilgrims on board the ships and at quarantine stations. With regard to the second he advised me to see His Majesty the Sultan as Khalif. In case I was willing to undertake the commission he said he would give me a letter of introduction to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople. On my intimating to him to undertake the journey he sent me the promised letter as the following would show:—

Foreign Office,
July, 4th, 1892.

Sir,

I am directed by Lord Salisbury to inform you that he has great pleasure in sending you the accompanying letter of introduction to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople which he trusts will be of use to you.

Eric Barrington.

I was introduced to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan by the British Ambassador and I had a long private audience with His Majesty. The result of the audience was that the Khalifa sent a Commission to Hdjaz to make inquiries and gave a donation of 25 thousand pounds for the Indian pilgrims. With regard to the grievances of the pilgrims pertaining to the British Government, Lord Salisburry could not carry out his promise as he had left the Foreign Office, the Liberals having come in. The Queen however did not forget the subject and desired her Liberal Ministers to begin, where Lord Salisbury had left, the negotiations in the matter of the Mecca Pilgrims, as the following letter from Lord Bryce then the President of the Board of Trade would show.

Her Majesty has been pleased to inform me that you are in a position to give to myself and to the Secretary of State for India interesting information regarding the sufferings of the Indian pilgrims to Mecca. I shall be very glad to have a little talk with you on the subject if you will come to see me at the House of Commons some day next week say on Wednesday next at 4-30 p.m.

I am,
Yours, faithfully,
J. BRYCE.

A similar letter was received from Sir Henry Fowler and the result of my interviews with both of them was that a bill was introduced into the Viceroy's Council which is now known at the Pilgrims Shipping Act of 1895.

Agitiation against Turkey.

In 1895-96, during what is known as the Armenian atrocities period, Mr. Gladstone had emerged out of his retirement and was carrying an agitation against Turkey, the intensity of which could be guessed from the fact that Lord Roseberry, the Leader of the Liberal Party himself could not agree with Mr. Gladstone's views and resigned his leadership. Mr. Gladstone was appealing to the worst passions of the Christians, pressing Her Majesty's Government to recall the British Ambassador in Turkey. It was Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who was against extreme measures and whose opinion eventually prevailed. It would be remembered that Lord Salisbury, after using much threatening language against Turkey climbed down and in his famous speech at St. James Hall announced that the English Navy could not possibly go to Mount Taurus to save the Armenians. After this a remarkable incident occurred which conclusively proves the superiority in wisdom and statesmanship of the Queen over her Ministers. Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minitser, with the concurrence of the Cabinet, requested Her Majesty to write a friendly letter to the Sultan, using her sisterly influence with him. Her Majesty did so and the effect was considerable improvement in the relations between the Foreign Office and the Sublime Porte

The cre tan question.

During the years 1897 to 98 and after, the Cretan question was the subject of a fierce anti-Turkish and pro-Greek agitation in the English press. The Mahomedans of India who had been already excited owing to Mr. Gladstone's Armenian agitation and his abuses of the Khalifa became desperate at this fresh agitation for the dismemberment of Crete from Turkey. British policy towards Turkey was severely denounced and acute sympathy was felt for the Moslems in Crete who were driven from their homes and hearths in the interior of the Island and compelled to congregate at Canea. The Turkish army, was no longer available to protect them and the Greek brigands were determined to drive them away from the island. Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett asked a question in the House of Commons to the Foreign Secretary, drawing his attention to the Mahomedan feeling in India for the Moslems in Crete, who being in a minority, required protection and desiring to know whether Her Majesty's Government took into consideration Mahomedan opinion in the matter of their policy towards Turkey. Lord Salisbury, the Foreign Secretary, was indisposed and Mr. George Curzon, the Under Secretary, was in charge of the Foreign Office. Mr. Curzon indiscreetly and tauntingly replied that Her Majesty's Government was not in the habit of consulting Indian Mahomedan opinion in shaping their Foreign Policy. This reply came as a thunderbolt from the blue and was naturally taken by the Moslems as an insult added to injury they were deeply afflicted and mortified. On behalf of the Indian Mahomedans in England I submitted a Memorial to Her Majesty the Queen setting forth the views of Indian Mahomedans upon the subject of Crete and protesting against the reply of Mr. Curzon which was practically a denial of the equal rights of Her Majesty's Indian subjects with those of Her Christian subjects in England and therefore a negation of Her Majesty's proclamation. Her Majesty who always kept her Indian Proclamation before her eyes again intervened, spoke to Lord Salisbury about this important subject and desired him to hear what I had to say on this subject, as the following letter would show:—

Hatfield House, 08.

I have been given to understand that you wish to communicate to me some information you possess with respect to the feelings of the Musalmans Community towards the Government of this country. I am not very often in London but if you should wish to see me I am likely to bet at my house in Erlington Street at 1 o'clock on Wednesday next, and shall be very happy to see you.

Salisbury.

In my interview I drew the attention of Lord Salisbury to Mr. Curzon's reply which had caused quite a consternation among the Moslems. He told me that Mr. Curzon was not quite accurate or happy in his reply. Her Majesty's Government did take into consideration the opinion of Her Indian Mahomedan feelings of Her Christian subjects at home subjects as they took into consideration the in formulating their policy specially regarding Turkey. Of course the responsibility in all cases with regard to the final decision is that of Her Majesty's Minister's alone. He said complete autonomy for Crete was already decided upon between the Concert and Porte. The only question remaining was the protection to the Mahomedan minority in the Island, about which he said he would be pleased to receive suggestions and to consider any measures that I may offer. He wished me, if possible, to put myself into communication with the representatives of the Cretan Mahomedans, and give him informed opinion upon the subject. He told me that Her Majesty had expressed Herself very strongly against any differenciation being made between Christians and Mahomedans in Crete. I begged him to give public expression to Her Majesty's feelings. He said he would and subsequently in a speech which he made on the subject of Crete in the Lords he said he had received the Queen's commands not to make any distinction between the rights of Christians and Mahomedans in Crete. In accordance with Lord Salisbury's advice I travelled to Constantinople and gathered information from authoritative sources with regard to the protection to be afforded to Cretan Moslems. I communicated the result of my inquiries to Lord Salisbury and had two other interviews with him. The right of Indian Moslems to have an effective voice in the policy of England towards Turkey, is recognised quarter of a century ago.

Indians in South Africa.

There was yet another matter of Imperial importance pertaining to India but lying in the sphere of the Colonial Office, viz., the status of British Indians in South and East Africa, in which Her Majesty evinced Her personal interest. I had the honour of submitting to Her Majesty the Queen a memorandum of grievances from British Indians in Her African Colonies. Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, had already received some petitions and addresses setting forth the grievances of Her Majesty's Indian subjects in South Africa. His replies however were not considered altogether satisfactory by British Indian leaders. Her Majesty commanded Mr. Chamberlain to submit to Her all the information upon the subject and expressed herself strongly in favour of equality of rights of citizenship to be enjoyed by Her Indian subjects along with Her other subjects in the Colonies. Her Majesty was pleased to ask Mr. Chamberlain to hear what representations I had to make upon the subject. Mr. Chamberlain gladly undertook to do so and wrote me as follows:—

Colonial Office,
7th January, 1897.

Mr Chamberlain hopes to have the pleasure of seeing M. Rafiuddin Ahmad at the Colonial Office on Wednesday next the 13th instant at 4 p.m. He caused a letter to be sent some weeks ago suggesting an appointment of a similar kind, having heard from Her Majesty the Queen that M. Rafiuddin Ahmad desired to have an interview with him. As he received no answer Mr. Chamberlain was under the impression that M. Rafiuddin Ahmad was not in London. He trusts that the day now proposed will be convenient for the interview.

Interview with Mr. Chamberlain.

I saw Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office on the appointed day and apologised to him for keeping him waiting for a fortnight and told him that I was informed that Her Majesty had already spoken to him upon the subject and enlisted his sympathy for the Indian cause. He said he was glad that the Queen was evincing so much interest on behalf of her Indian subjects and it was right and proper that Her Majesty should do so. He had promised the Queen to do his best for the Indians in the Colonies but the subject was full of complexities as the South African Colonies considered it more an economical than a political problem. I told him that the Indians in England laboured under no political disabilities and it should not be otherwise in the Colonies. He said that the social position of the emigrants in the Colonies made all the difference. I replied that the position of Indian labourers should be on a par with that of white labourers in the Colonies and Foreigners should not be given preference over British Indians. Nothing less would satisfy the Indian demand. If it were otherwise in British Colonies Mr. Chamberlain would find it difficult to fight for the Indian cause in the Boer Republics. I told him also that the position of Indians in East Africa was altogether different. There at least the equal claims of Indians with the Englishmen should be fully recognised. The interview was a prolonged one but at its conclusion Mr. Chamberlain told me that the whole question of the relations of the Colonies with England and between themselves would be soon raised as the Premiers were expected in the coming celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty and he would be pleased to see me again on the subject.

NEW MOSLEM DAILY FOR CALCUTTA

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. Mohammed Wajed Ali, of Calcutta, who applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, for permission to start a press and daily paper by the names of the Nabajug Press and "Nabajug" respectively, deposited, according to the Magistrate's order, Rs. 1,000 as security on Thursday the 17th instant. It is understood that the paper will come out within 2 or 3 weeks. In this connection a joint-stock company under the name and style of the Muslim Journals Ltd., is going to be registered with a capital of five lakhs of rupees. This company will at present take over the charge of "Nabajug" and intends further to publish two other dailies, one in English and another in Urdu.

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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. (India.)

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CO-OPERATORS MEET IN CONGRESS

MAKERS OF ALL THINGS FROM MOTOR CARS TO MARMALADE

"The Daily Herald's Special Correspondent writes:

Bristol, Sunday. From a bar of chocolate to a pair of boots, from a pound of fish to a suit of clothes, from a jar of marmalade to a set of harness, from a cigarette to a motor car. All these and more can be seen at the Co-operative Exhibition which was opened here yesterday. It was the first public event of the 52nd annual Co-operative Congress, and it will remain open even longer than the Congress itself, which concludes next Wednesday.

This is well, for, as speaker after speaker has reminded us, Co-operative production is production for the supply of human needs, not for private gain, but as a social service.

Forty-two productive societies are exhibiting. They have filled the Drill Hall, and they would gladly have filled a hall ten times as large with specimens of things made in Co-operative factories under purely Co-operative conditions. The whole display is as pleasing as it is impressive.

RESULTS OF CO-OPERATION.

Mr. H. J. A. Wilkins, of Teignmouth, a director of the C.W.S., who declared the exhibition open, congratulated the movement on resuming the Congress Exhibition after an interval of five years, because nothing else could show the public so effectively what Co-operation was doing. He referred with justifiable pride to several new features, such as the leather from two Co-operative tanneries; the margarine and soap from Co-operative West African pine kernels; and the woollen goods from the mills at Buckfastleigh (Devon).

"I learn," he said, "that the Trades Defence Association is going to be very active while we are here. I am glad of it. Let them flood Bristol with their literature as they flooded Plymouth when we had our exhibition there. The result will be the same. It will make people think, and the more we are opposed the more we shall grow.

CAPITAL NEEDED.

"But we want more capital. The only reason why the co-operative movement doesn't own the world is that we haven't the capital to work it. So put all you can spare into co-operative enterprises. We have a capital of £9,665,000 and our trade last year reached 29 millions. We can go ahead as fast as we get the capital, and I think it is truly wonderful what we have done with the limited capital we have."

While the exhibition was still crowded special educational conference began, and Professor Hall, Adviser of Studies, reminded delegates that the movement out not merely to feed and clothe people, but to build them up into complete human beings.

Speaking for the Central Education Committee, he outlined a forward policy. The number of pupils in the Junior Co-operative classes ought to rise from 20,000 to 500,000, and when it did the future of the movement would produce results beside which its present results would be as nothing.

Turning to the education of the employees, the Professor urged that the conditions of service within the movement must be better than outside, to show that they stood for an ideal in trade and commerce. The employees should be able to regard their occupation as something that was going to develop them into fuller men and women. This was one of the functions of technical education, and another was to promote that business efficiency by which the Co-operative movement would stand, or in default of which it must fall.

The societies themselves should form classes. The history of the movement should be taught, and the salesmen and potential managers would require classes, lectures and summer schools.

Finally, Professor Hall pleaded for generous support for the Co-operative College, of which the nucleus has been formed at Holyoake House, Manchester. Ten thousand pounds had been promised towards the £50,000 that had been asked for. He hoped the college would be removed to a more salubrious place, and become the educational centre of the movement.

"We can no more put out our educational work for other people to do for us," said the professor, "than we can put out our trade. The usual forms of education train the young for success in the competitive system and not for co-operation and the building up of the Co-operative State. We want our young people to gain knowledge not for the sake of getting on, but for the sake of service. That is why the atmosphere of our college will be at least as important as its teaching."

The chairman read a letter from the Co-operative Permanent Building Society, announcing that funds had been set aside to endow an annual lecture on housing, to be called the "Kibble Lecture."

ELIMINATING POVERTY.

At a public meeting and concert in the evening, Mr. J. Marks, president of the Bristol Co-operative Society, welcomed the delegates and expressed the hope that the Congress would give an impetus to Co-operation. In this city they had 23,000 members, but there should be more in a city of 400,000 inhabitants. They hoped to raise their turnover from £750,000 to a million pounds this year. The more co-operation there was in any city the less poverty would be found there.

Sir Thomas Allen, director of C.W.S., said the Co-operative movement was the greatest unifier and humaniser in the social life of the world to-day. Trusts, combines, vested interests, commercial and industrial systems, Government control, and even the Supreme Council, had been weighed and found wanting, but the Co-operative principle had stood the test.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The summer weather lured many of the delegates out of town to-day, but hundreds attended the cathedral this morning, when the Bishop of Bristol preached a Congress sermon, and the special P.S.A. this afternoon was well attended.

Archdeacon Talbot, the chief speaker at the P.S.A., had been a Co-operator for 25 years on Wearside, in the Midlands and the South. He declared that what the movement had achieved so far was only a step towards a Co-operative world.

The Congress itself will open to-morrow morning, when the Lord Mayor of Bristol will welcome the delegates, and the presidential address will be delivered by the Rev. G. A. Ramsey, the Socialist vicar of Radstock.

In point of numbers this Congress breaks the record with an attendance of 1,500 delegates. The discussion on the relationship between the Co-operative Party and the Labour Party is keenly anticipated, and may have very important results.

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Cleopatra	5	0
Ghazis	5	0
Kitchener	5	12
Best Egyptian	6	0
Non Plus Utra	6	12
Fleur D'Orient	7	4
Admiral	8	0
Yildiz (in flat enamelled tins) of 100's	8	0
„ („ „ „ of 25's	8	0
Crown Prince	8	8
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	9	8
Imperial Bouquet (in enamelled tin)	10	0
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BOOKS FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

COL. ASHGAR ALI'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

While many appeals made for the provision of comforts for British troops serving in Mesopotamia, East Africa, the North-West Frontier and elsewhere, have met with a ready and munificient response in India, the general public appear to know little of the magnificent work which is being carried on in providing similar comforts for Indian troops by Khan Bahadur Colonel Sardar Ashgar Ali, who is still on the North-West Frontier spending the whole of his time supervising this most valuable work.

Colonel Ashgar Ali has recently circulated privately an appeal to all who value the arduous services which have been rendered to the Empire by Indian troops, who, though not at the moment actively engaged in repelling the enemies of the Empire, are serving patiently as Wardens of the Marches, many them far from their homes, and still without the leave ordinarily due to them after their strenuous campaigns of the last six years; the monotony of whose existence, in the present days of inactivity would be well-nigh unbearable were it not for the thoughtfulness and consideration of such as he in providing food for the mind.

Colonel Ashgar Ali writes in course of his Appeal:—

"I have organised a scheme for the establishment of a Library Book Bureau for Indian, Soldiers on a permanent and sound footing, with its head quarters at Solan (Simla Hills) and circulating Libraries in the different areas, by means of which suitable Literature may be freely distributed to the units, Hospitals, Ambulance trains, etc., in order to enable our soldiers to pass their leisure hours profitably. The scope of the plan is not limited to the frontier only, but includes all countries out of India, wherever Indian troops are serving. The chief of the General Staff, from the Army Headquarters, Simla, wrote me in his letter No. 957/1 dated 8th January last, that the movement has H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's warm sympathy and that a notice giving publicity to the scheme has been published in the press. The scheme includes:—

1. Well-established circulating libraries for the free distribution of wholesome and healthy literature have been opened in different areas at the front. Every library has a librarian and is stocked with a sufficient number of amusing books, histories, novels, and with albums for illiterate men. These are printed in Urdu, Gurmukhi, Hindi, Maaratti, Gujarati, Tamil and Roman. The books and albums are issued to Battalions, Hospitals, etc., according to the requirements of these units and are returned to the library for exchange once a month or more frequently.

It is proposed also to start shortly our own publications illustrated with the portraits of Indian officers and men and of English Officers of the Indian Army who have won military rewards during the Great War, Afghan War and North-West Frontier expeditions. This would be a monthly magazine.

2. Newspapers and periodicals are regularly supplied in sufficient number (free of charge) direct from the various presses. They are printed in different dialects and English papers are provided for the English-reading Indian Staff of the Forces.

The General Officer Commanding the forces where the scheme is in operation—the Waziristan Force, the Khyber Force, the Kurram Force and the East Persian Force of C.—have been pleased to express their great satisfaction at the work which is being done. I am at present working in the Waziristan Force, and have visited practically all places on the Line in the Field area and interviewed the different G. O. C.'s Brigades and Officers commanding Hospitals and thus have had ample opportunity of investigating first hand the measure of success with which the scheme has met. The results are most gratifying and I am encouraged not only to "carry on" but to extend the sphere of my work to other countries where Indian troops are serving.

But the successful working of the scheme necessarily entails considerable expenditure, and I feel sure that all who have the welfare of our Indian troops at heart, will readily recognize its value and will accord me the patriotic undertaking.

I therefore beg to appeal to my fellow-countrymen (Europeans and Indians) to join with me in the interest of those who stake their lives for us. I am fully confident that you will extend your support by subscribing to the scheme, which promises to benefit the Indian soldier so greatly and which has the warm sympathy of H. E. Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India. Even if the North-West Frontier operations cease, the demand will not; therefore, I hope that donors will not relax their efforts in generosity.

Liberal donations are needed for its initial expenses and monthly contributions to continue the work on a sound and permanent footing. Any subscription large or small will be appreciated and gratefully acknowledged. They may be sent direct to the Agent, Bank of Bengal, Lahore.

In conclusion I need hardly say that the need is urgent and I confidently rely upon the prompt and generous responses of my fellow-countrymen.

To give some idea of the magnitude of Colonel Ashgar Ali's undertaking, it may be mentioned that during the present month (of June) no fewer than 3,429 copies of each issue of three vernacular newspapers are being supplied to the troops on the North-West Frontier and in East Persia while during last cold weather, when the number of wounded and convalescent in hospital was greater than is happily now the case, the number exceeded five thousand copies. There are two base libraries, one at Dera Ismail Khan and the other at Bannu, containing over four thousand volumes, from which supplies are sent at regular intervals to all outposts.

Amid the turmoil of political controversy and reconstruction of business activities after the war, the interest in the condition of the troops arouse by the daily recounting of their exploits is so apt to be lost sight of, that the present moment is an appropriate one to give wider publicity to this appeal. For now, quite as much as, if not more than, during the days of strenuous conflict would such an expression of public interest in the welfare of the troops as would be indicated by a generous response to Colonel Ashgar Ali's appeal, be appreciated by the gallant men whom it is intended to benefit.

POONA NEWS.

A REMARKABLE WALKING FEAT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, June 19.

The princely gift of Rs. 15 lakhs made by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey to the Indian Womens' University of Hingue has given extreme satisfaction to our city. It is moreover one more proof that in this great centre of learning the different useful, educational institutions are supported more by outsiders than by the local worthies. It is hoped that more money will be forthcoming to enable the authorities to make the University an ideal and really cosmopolitan centre of female education in India.

It is said that two young science graduates, Messrs. B. G. Ghanekar and V. G. Sathe had walking tour from Poona to Benares, a distance of about 950 miles, in 40 days which a remarkable feat for young enthusiasts indeed.

The Secretary of the Poona Library and Philosophical Club has notified that the four essays on "The Lessons of the Great War." received by him for the Current Year's Prize Competition, are not worthy of an award.

On the 15th instant in the Kirlosker Theatre, Mrs. Sarladevi Chaudhari delivered an informing lecture on "Swadeshi." There was a large and appreciative audience.

In aid of the Anath Vidyorathi Graha (Hindu Orphanage) Mr. G. Kelkar of Belgaum has sent Rs. 500 and the Chief of Ichhatkaranji Rs. 100.

The "Loksangra," a local newspaper, has first entered its second years. Mr. Paradkar, Editor, gave a *pansopari* party to the supporters of the enterprise on the anniversary day.

A very interesting cricket match was played in the last week on the Poona Gymkhana ground between the Poona Gymkhana vs. Deccan Gymkhana and resulted in a win for the Europeans by 221 runs. It must be said to the credit of the Deccan Gymkhana that Messrs. Raskar and Gaikwar made a great stand in both the innings.

INDIAN DEGREES & EAST AFRICA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public are well aware that one of the great grievances of Indians in the Crown Colonies is the non-recognition of the degrees of Indian Universities there.

The following interpellations in the House of Commons throws a good deal of light on the question:—

"Mr. Waterson asked the Unter-Secretary of State for the Colonies: if he is aware that persons holding Indian Universities medical and law degrees, such as L. M. and S. and B.A.B.L., who are eligible to practise medicine and law, respectively in India are not allowed to so practice in British East Africa; and if so, will he state why in British East Africa, where the protectorate was first established with the object of safeguarding the interest of His Majesty's Indian subjects in that country, where Indian law is to-day administered, and where Indians predominate both in point of numbers and vested interests the said Indian University medical and law degrees are not recognised?

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lieut.Col. Amery):—I explained to the hon. member in my answer to his question on March 24th that Indian medical degrees or diplomas are recognised in the East Africa protectorate, provided that they entitled the holder to registration in the United Kingdom. Advocates who have been admitted and are entitled to practice before one of the High Courts in British India are entitled to practise in the East African Courts.

The general question of the position of Indians in East Africa is under the consideration between the Secretary of State and the Governor of the Protectorate".

I do not propose to dwell at length on the fallacy in the reply given by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding the status of the United Kingdom and the Crown Colonies. I do not know if a medical practitioner holding an Indian degree can be registered practitioner in the United Kingdom, but does the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies know that the Indian lawyers who are entitled to practise before the courts other than High Courts of British India, not advocates or barristers, are not entitled to practise in the East African courts? Does he also know that degree holders in India who are not entitled to practise before the Indian High Courts have been and can be atleast the Judges of the High courts in India? Would he allow the same status to them in the Crown Colonies? I am sure this will be one the minor questions under the consideration the workers for East Africa at present. I however, wish that the Indian members of the Syndicate of the Bombay University and the other Universities and also self-respecting educationists in India, will take up this University ties in countries which are pre-eminently Indian in the Empire, with a view to maintain the dignity of our Universities.—Yours, etc.,

BIHARILAL N. MANTARI.

Bombay, 17th June, 1920.

HIGH COURT PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is undeniably true that the standard the High Court Pleadership Examination is too high; but however high the Standard be and however large the number of failures every year there seems to be no prospect of the standard being lowered as it is apprehended that any lowering of the standard might tell upon the efficiency of the Lawyers turned out by this Examination. Although his apprehension is not reasonable enough it is not the object of this letter to find fault with the standard but to make some humble suggestions, which will, without lowering the standard of the examination ,give some relief to the Candidates, who appear for this examination. The suggestions are that the High Court, Pleadership examination may be held twice a year, as all other examinations are, once in October and once in March; and that the Candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of marks in any subject in one examination may be exempted from appearing for the same subject at a subsequent examination.

This is not too large a demand upon the necessity of the High Court and I hope the High Court will be good enough to grant it.—Yours, etc.

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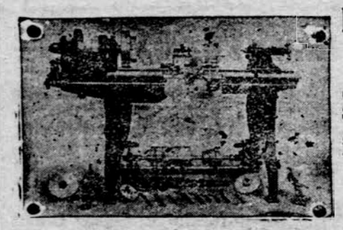

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THE POETIC CANDLE.

VERSE CONTESTS IN INDIA.

Mr. Ikbal Ali Shah, writes in "John O' London's Weekly":—

In India, the criticism of poetry is not left to the tender mercies of the reviewer in a hurry; but is undertaken by a guild of poets in each locality. This body meets periodically for the purpose of hearing and commenting upon the efforts of those Singers who may care to submit their stanzas to its critical eye.

In most districts of India, some wealthy patron of the poetic art is to be found, who obligingly places his residence at the disposal of the literary brotherhood of the place.

The meeting closely resembles those contests of song so common in Europe during the Middle Ages, and recall the poetic strife dear to the hearts of troubadours and minnesingers. The procedure of these gatherings in India, which is most generally in vogue, is the circulation of a given couplet by the chairman ten days prior to the event. Intending competitors are expected to compose a set of verses of the same metre and rhyme as in the couplet given out. The hall in which the contest is held is gaily decorated for the occasion. Rich carpets are spread on the floor for the accommodation of the guests. Coloured candles burn in chandeliers, and the chairman's seat of honour is flanked by ornate candelabara.

Although the meetings are generally held late in the evenings, the competitors begin to arrive during the afternoon. The poets of repute seat themselves close to the chairman, while their lesser brethren cluster around the walls. On the entrance of a bard of any note, the entire assembly rises to its feet and makes an obseisance.

The chairman opens the proceedings by reading out the couplet, and, lighting a candle, hands it to the poet immediately on his right. This is the signal for the contest to begin. The poet, with a great assumption of dignity, adjusts his spectacles and unrolls his manuscript. Then he becommences to recite his verses with all the elocutionary power at his command. His audience show their appreciation of his stanzas by loud cries of approval, but never manifest it by clapping their hands, which is considered tantamount to ridicule. Som verses of merit are repeatedly read, and the writer has on several occasions heard a stanza repeated no fewer than fourteen times The recitation of one poet being over, the one next to him reads in his turn, and so the "poetical candle" passes on.

Poetic human nature is very much the same in all countries, but in the East its manifestations are perhaps more marked. Should a Singer's work be too severely criticized, fierce altercations arise, and many volumes of classical poetry are referred to.—"John O'London's Weekly."

AN INVIDIOUS PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give publicity to the following by affording it a little space in the columns of your esteemed journal?

In your criticisms some time back on the speech of the President of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, the latter holds the labour responsible for the present status of the industry, you hinted at the fact of there being much ground for improvement at the top. I shall substantiate your statement by illustration of the present altered and incomprehensible phase of the activity on the part of the Bombay Mill-owners. Indians have already suffered a lot from persons of our own nationality by way of preferential treatment in the matter of allocation of responsible and fat-salaried post to Europeans. Do these foreigners have any interest in the material advancement of our textile industry?

But, however, a more objectionable thing than the above is the practice that is now being resorted to in the matter of granting bonus to the staff to the great mortification and discontent of the Indians. Initiated by a certain autocratic mill-agent, the contagion has extended to others of repute and having quite a number of factories under their management. It is here that a very invidious practice of granting to Indian clerks and Indian departmental assistants usually one third to one half the number of bonus as those granted to the over-fed officers. Are these worthy folks the only persons to work in the factory? Are not the clerks and assistants responsible for their share in the realisation of the huge profits of the company?

A common plea, in support of this action, is often forwarded in the statement that these European indentured heads do not get anything in the shape of war or famine allowance. But the bumper annual increments, letting aside the bungalow, fuel, medical bills and sundry allowance offered to these covenanted hands from the West fully demonstrates the absurdity of their argument.

Times are now altering, Sir, and it is high time that some of our mill-owners changed their angle of vision the sooner the better for the country and the textile industry.—Yours, etc.,

June 20.

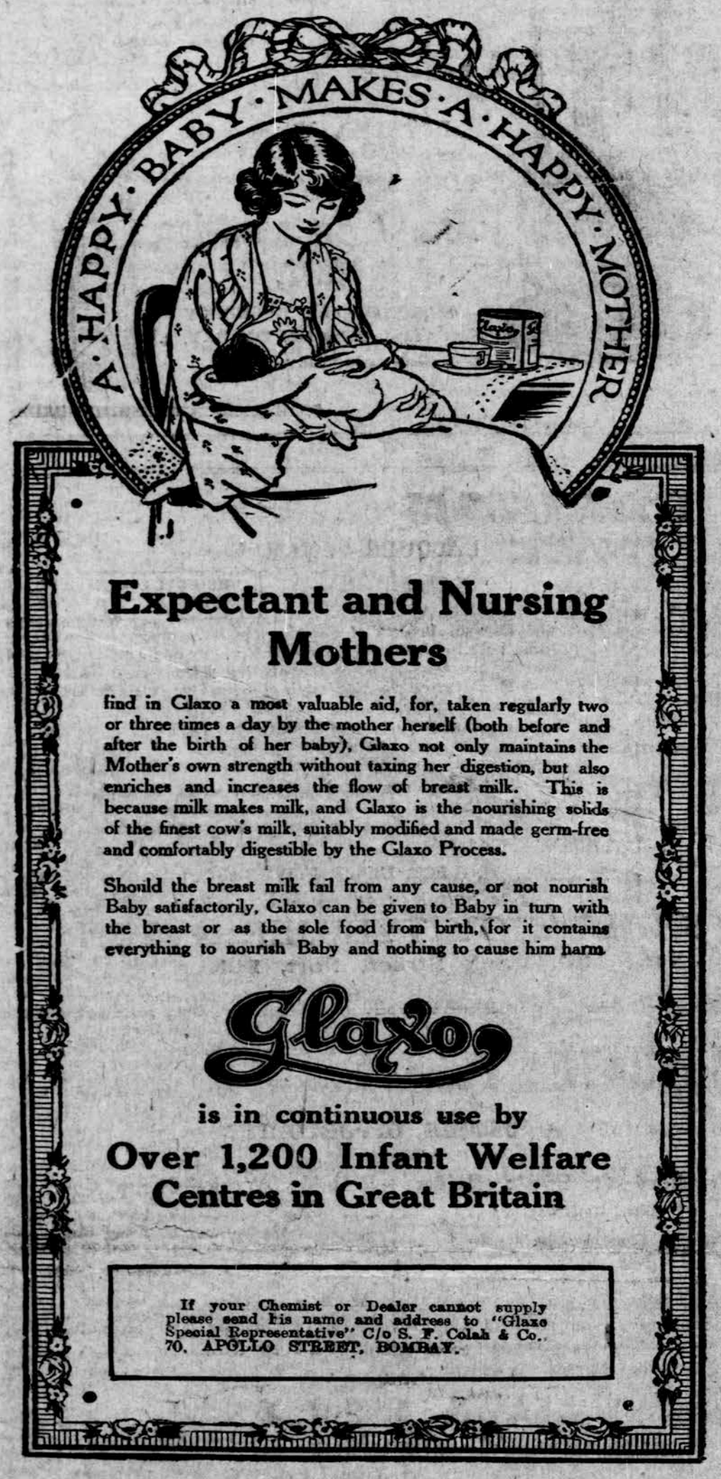
JUSTICE.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Government has reserved seats for the Marathas and allied castes but this will give cause to many disputable points. Can a person, who has actually no caste or has illegitimate parentage but posing himself as a Maratha or any of the allied caste legally come for election under the heading of Maratha and allied castes?

Can also a person belonging to any of the communities coming under the heading of Marathas and allied castes who has married a woman from non-Hindu community come under Marathas and allied castes?—Yours, etc.,



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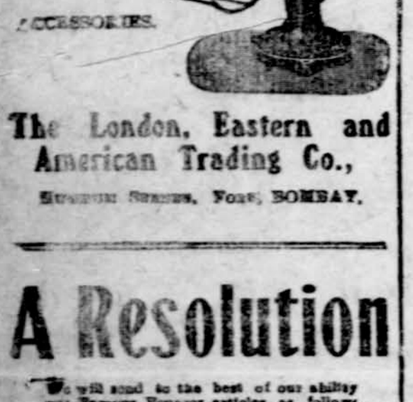

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